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NOTICE.

It is the object of the Notes added to these Extracts to give the young Student, for whose use they are exclusively intended, such assistance as may encourage him to acquire a knowledge of the Book, without saving him the trouble of learning it.

The more difficult passages are explained, as well as such references to History and Mythology as need explanation for a learner.

No notice is taken of variety of Text, except in some few passages, where the meaning is essentially dependent on the reading, or the grammar is disturbed by it.

W. G. C.

HAYTON, YORKSHIRE,
Jan. 1859.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 7, *line* 9 *from bottom*, *pro* Phay, *lege* Phaz.
„ 67, — 5, the No. should be 105 instead of 100.
„ 84, — 1*st line of the Argument*, *pro* received, *lege* recovered.
„ 86, 4*th ver. of Selection* XVIII. *pro* nomine *lege* nomina.
„ 95, *ver.* 35, *pro* clava *lege* clavi.
„ 102, *top line*, *pro* lacrymates *lege* lacrymatas.
„ 119, *ver.* 8, *pro* tempora *lege* tempore.
„ 124, *ver.* 2 *of Selection* XL. *pro* læve *lege* leve.
„ 192, *ver.* 23, the comma, *at present after* tecum, *should be after* jucunda.
„ 224, *Note on ver.* 26, *pro* fides *lege* fide.
„ 277. *The Quotation from* The Lay of the Last Minstrel, *at the foot of the Page*, *should close with*
'The unpremeditated lay.'
„ 278, *line* 5, *pro* fontium *lege* frontium.
„ 286, *Note on* LXIV. 41, *pro* St. Julio *lege* St. Julian.
„ 287, *last line but one*, *pro* Etrusia *lege* Etruria.

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EX

OVIDIO.

DEIANIRA HERCULI.

[HEROID. EPIST. IX.]

ARGUMENT.

Deianira, daughter of Œneus, king of Calydon, in Ætolia, was the wife of Hercules. The story about Hercules runs thus:—He was supposed to be the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. This made Juno, the wife of Jupiter, jealous of him and hate him; so that she sent two dreadful serpents to kill him (*v.* 53): afterwards she persuaded Eurystheus, king of Mycenæ, (*v.* 21) to persecute him, and try to kill him, by making him undergo twelve famous labours.(*v.* 55—68.) But he was a man of such gigantic stature and strength, that he overcame all his enemies, and triumphantly performed all the labours imposed on him. But as Samson, in Holy Writ, after having vanquished all the enemies of Israel, was beguiled by the beauty of Dalilah, and thus was brought to bondage and destruction; so Hercules, after having conquered every thing else, was ruined by his own evil and violent passions. And so it came to pass, that, when he had taken Œchalia, a city of the island Eubœa, he fell in love with Iole, daughter of Eurytus, king of that place.

The report of this sad and disgraceful affair soon spread through Greece, and came to the ears of Deianira (*v.* 1—6.): upon hearing it, she wrote this letter to her husband, reproaching him with his cruelty to her, and pointing out to him the dishonour he was bringing on himself.

But whilst she is writing, a messenger comes (*v.*109), to tell her that Hercules is dead, having been killed by a charmed shirt, which Deianira herself had given him. It happened once upon a time that Nessus, a centaur, ran away with Deianira; but Hercules pursued him, and shot him with an arrow; for he was a very famous archer. Nessus died of the wound; but, as he was dying, he took a tunic, or shirt, and dipped it in the blood of his wound. He made a present of it to Deianira, telling her (*v.* 127) that if ever her husband fell in love with another woman, this tunic, being put on him, would bring his affections back to his lawful wife. So, when Deianira heard that Hercules was in love with Iole, she sent him this tunic, requesting him to wear it. But instead of recovering his affections to his wife, it tore his body in a dreadful manner, and he died in great agonies, on Mount Œta. (*v.* 113.) Deianira, on the receipt of this news, was overwhelmed by self-reproach, and resolved to kill herself; and so ends this sad story. (*v.* 117.)

GRATULOR Œchaliam titulis accedere nostris;
Victorem victæ succubuisse queror.
Fama Pelasgiadas subito pervenit in urbes
Decolor, et factis inficianda tuis;
Quem nunquam Juno, seriesque immensa laborum
Fregerit, huic Iolen imposuisse jugum.
Plus tibi, quam Juno, nocuit Venus. Illa premendo
Sustulit; hæc humili sub pede colla tenet.
Respice vindicibus pacatum viribus orbem,
Qua latam Nereus cærulus ambit humum:
Se tibi pax terræ, tibi se tuta æquora debent:
Implesti meritis Solis utramque domum.
Quod te laturum est, cœlum prior ipse tulisti:
Hercule supposito, sidera fulsit Atlas.
Quid nisi notitia est misero quæsita pudori,
Si maculas turpi facta priora nota?

Tene ferunt geminos pressisse tenaciter angues,
Cum tener in cunis jam Jove dignus eras?
Cœpisti melius quam desinis: ultima primis
20 Cedunt: dissimiles hic vir et ille puer.
Quem non mille feræ, quem non Stheneleïus hostis,
Non potuit Juno vincere, vincit Amor.
Mæandros, toties qui terris errat in isdem,
Qui lapsas in se sæpe retorquet aquas,
25 Vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilia collo;
Illo, cui cœlum sarcina parva fuit.
Non puduit fortes auro cohibere lacertos,
Et solidis gemmas apposuisse toris.
Nempe sub his animam pestis Nemeæa lacertis
30 Edidit; unde humerus tegmina lævus habet.
Ausus es hirsutos mitra redimire capillos;
Aptior Herculeæ populus alba comæ.
Nec te Mæonia, lascivæ more puellæ,
Incingi zona dedecuisse putas?
35 Non tibi succurrit crudi Diomedis imago,
Efferus humana qui dape pavit equas?
Si te vidisset cultu Busiris in isto,
Huic victor victo nempe pudendus eras.
Detrahat Antæus duro redimicula collo,
40 Ne pigeat molli succubuisse viro.
Inter Ioniacas calathum tenuisse puellas
Diceris; et dominæ pertimuisse minas.
Non fugis, Alcide, victricem mille laborum
Rasilibus calathis imposuisse manum?

45 Crassaque robusto deducis pollice fila,
Æquaque formosæ pensa rependis heræ?
Ah quoties, digitis dum torques stamina duris,
Prævalidæ fusos comminuere manus!
[Crederis, infelix, scuticæ tremefactus habenis,
50 Ante pedes dominæ pertimuisse minas.]
Eximias pompas, præconia summa triumphi,
Factaque narrabas dissimulanda tibi.
Scilicet immanes, elisis faucibus, hydros
Infantem cunis involuisse manum!
55 Ut Tegeæus aper cupressifero Erymantho
Incubet, et vasto pondere lædat humum!
Non tibi Threïciis affixa Penatibus ora,
Non hominum pingues cæde tacentur equæ!
Prodigiumque triplex, armenti dives Iberi
60 Geryones; quamvis in tribus unus erat!
Inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno
Cerberus, implicitis angue minante comis!
Quæque redundabat fœcundo vulnere serpens
Fertilis, et damnis dives ab ipsa suis!
65 Quique inter lævumque latus, lævumque lacertum,
Prægrave compressa fauce pependit onus!
Et male confisum pedibus formaque bimembri
Pulsum Thessalicis agmen equestre jugis!
Hæc tu Sidonio potes insignitus amictu
70 Dicere? non cultu lingua retenta silet?
Se quoque Nympha tuis ornavit Iardanis armis,
Et tulit e capto bina tropæa viro.

I nunc, tolle animos, et fortia gesta recense:
Quod tu non esses jure, vir illa fuit.
Illi procedit rerum mensura tuarum.
Cede bonis: hæres laudis amica tuæ.
Proh pudor! hirsuti costas exuta leonis,
Aspera texerunt vellera molle latus.
Falleris, et nescis: non sunt spolia ista leonis,
Sed tua: tuque feri victor es, illa tui.
Fœmina tela tulit Lernæis atra venenis,
Ferre gravem lana vix satis apta colum:
Instruxitque manum clava domitrice ferarum;
Vidit et in speculo conjugis arma sui.
Hæc tamen audieram: licuit non credere famæ.
En venit ad sensus mollis ab aure dolor.
Ante meos oculos adducitur advena pellex;
Nec mihi, quæ patior, dissimulare licet.
Non sinis averti: mediam captiva per urbem
Invitis oculis aspicienda venit:
Nec venit incultis, captarum more, capillis,
Fortunam vultus fassa tegendo suos:
Ingreditur late lato spectabilis auro;
Qualiter in Phrygia tu quoque cultus eras.
Dat vultum populo sublime sub Hercule victo:
Œchaliam vivo stare parente putes.
Forsitan et pulsa Ætolide Deianira,
Nomine deposito pellicis, uxor erit
Eurytidosque Ioles, atque insani Alcidæ
Turpia famosus corpora junget Hymen.

Mens fugit admonitu, frigusque perambulat artus,
Et jacet in gremio languida facta manus.
Me quoque cum multis, sed me sine crimine amasti:
Ne pigeat, pugnæ bis tibi causa fui.
105 Cornua flens legit ripis Achelous in udis,
Truncaque limosa tempora mersit aqua.
Semivir occubuit in letifero Eveno
Nessus; et infecit sanguis equinus aquas.—
Sed quid ego hæc refero? scribenti nuncia venit
110 Fama, virum tunicæ tabe perire meæ.
Hei mihi! quid feci! quo me furor egit amantem?
Impia quid dubitas Deianira mori?
An tuus in media conjux lacerabitur Œta?
Tu, sceleris tanti causa, superstes eris?
115 Si quid adhuc habeo facti, cur Herculis uxor
Credar; conjugii mors mihi pignus erit.
Tu quoque cognosces in me, Meleagre, sororem.
Impia quid dubitas Deianira mori?
Heu devota domus! solio sedet Agrios alto;
120 Œnea desertum nuda senecta premit.
Exulat ignotis Tydeus germanus in oris:
Alter, fatali vivus in igne, fuit.
Exegit ferrum sua per præcordia mater.
Impia quid dubitas Deianira mori?
125 Deprecor hoc unum, per jura sacerrima lecti;
Ne videar fatis insidiata tuis.
Nessus, ut est avidum percussus arundine pectus,
"Hic," dixit, "vires sanguis amoris habet."

Illita Nesseo misi tibi texta veneno.
130 Impia quid dubitas Deianira mori?
Jamque vale, seniorque pater, germanaque Gorge,
Et patria, et patriæ frater adempte tuæ!
Et tu, lux oculis hodierna novissima nostris;
Virque, (sed o possis!) et puer Hylle, vale!

MEDEA IASONI.

[HEROID. EPIST. XII.]

ARGUMENT.

Jason, the son of Æson, a Thessalian king, commanded a famous expedition, which sailed from Thessaly to the Black Sea and Colchis, now Mingrelia, to gain the Golden Fleece, which was kept there. He built the ship Argo, said to have been the first ship built in the world. He anchored in the river Phasis, now *the Phay*. On his arrival, he learnt that the Golden Fleece was kept in a grove sacred to the god Mars; that it was guarded by a terrible dragon-monster who never slept, which it was necessary to kill, before the Fleece could be gained, (*v.* 49.) Æetes, king of Colchis, also informed Jason, that, if he meant to obtain the Fleece, he must perform certain conditions; *viz.* he must yoke and plough a field with some formidable bulls that had brazen hoofs and brazen nostrils, from which fire was breathed. He was also to sow a field with the teeth of a serpent, which would produce a crop

of armed men, whom he was to fight and kill. Jason was alarmed at these conditions: (*v.* 55.) but he was a very handsome man, and it so happened, that Medea, the daughter of the king, saw him, and fell desperately in love with him; which Jason was not slow in finding out. (*v.* 30—38.) The consequence was, that they arranged a meeting in the sacred grove of Diana. (*v.* 67—71.) Now Medea was a great enchantress, and knew the magic-power of herbs; and so Jason was enabled by her assistance to subdue the fire-breathing bulls, and to put the dragon to sleep; and when a crop of armed men sprang up from the teeth of the serpent, he was empowered by her in a marvellous manner to create discord amongst them, so that they perished by each other's hands. (*v.* 93—102.) Thus Jason got possession of the Golden Fleece. But Æetes was furiously angry with his daughter, for having betrayed himself, and her country, and given up the Golden Fleece to a stranger. She avoided the effects of his wrath by running away with her lover. (*v.* 109.) Æetes followed them; but she, to delay him in his pursuit, committed a dreadful crime, for she tore her brother Absyrtus to pieces, and scattered his limbs along the road by which her father was coming after her, in order that he might waste time, and so give opportunity to herself and Jason to escape, whilst he was busy gathering up the fragments of his poor son's body. Medea was afterwards ashamed to speak or think of this deed of blood. (*v.* 109—112.) Thus then she came to Thessaly with Jason: but he shortly afterwards forsook her, and married Glauce, or Creusa, the daughter of Creon, king of Corinth. Medea, feeling herself outraged and cruelly dishonoured by this scandalous conduct, wrote her husband this letter, in which she reminds him of all the services she had done him, and how much he owed to her. She shows that she is mortally offended with Creusa, and that she meditates some dreadful revenge against her. (*v.* 177—180. 205, *ad fin.*)

These dark and ominous threats were afterwards executed in the following manner. She pretended to be fond of Creusa, whom she persuaded to receive a beautiful robe from her as a wedding present: when the unfortunate bride put the robe on, it was found to be charmed; it stuck to her body, and could not be removed; it burnt the flesh off her bones, and put an end to her existence with excruciating tortures.

Ar tibi Colchorum (memini) regina vacavi,
Ars mea cum peteres ut tibi ferret opem.

Tunc, quæ dispensant mortalia fila, sorores
Debuerant fusos evoluisse meos.
5 Tunc potui Medea mori bene. Quicquid ab illo
Produxi vitæ tempore, pœna fuit.
Hei mihi! cur unquam, juvenilibus acta lacertis,
Phrixeam petiit Pelias arbor ovem?
Cur unquam Colchi Magnetida vidimus Argo;
10 Turbaque Phasiacam Graia bibistis aquam?
Cur mihi plus æquo flavi placuere capilli;
Et decor, et linguæ gratia ficta tuæ?
At (semel in nostras quoniam nova puppis arenas
Venerat, audaces attuleratque viros)
15 Isset anhelatos non præmedicatus in ignes
Immemor Æsonides, oraque adunca boum:
Semina jecisset; totidemque resumeret hostes,
Ut caderet cultu cultor ab ipse suo.
Quantum perfidiæ tecum, scelerate, perisset!
20 Dempta forent capiti quam mala multa meo:
Est aliqua ingrato meritum exprobrare voluptas!
Hac fruar: hæc de te gaudia sola feram.
Jussus inexpertam Colchos advertere puppim,
Intrâsti patriæ regna beata meæ.
25 Hoc illic Medea fui, nova nupta quod hic est.
Quam pater est illi, tam mihi dives erat.
Hic Ephyren bimarem; Scythiæ latus ille nivosæ
Omne tenet, Ponti qua plaga læva jacet.
Accipit hospitio juvenes Æeta Pelasgos,
30 Et premitis pictos, corpora Graia, toros.

Tunc ego te vidi: tunc cœpi scire quid esses:
Illa fuit mentis prima ruina meæ.
Ut vidi, ut perii! nec notis ignibus arsi,
Ardet ut ad magnos pinea tæda deos.
35 Et formosus eras, et me mea fata trahebant:
Abstulerant oculi lumina nostra tui.
Perfide, sensisti; quis enim bene celat amorem?
Eminet indicio prodita flamma suo.
Dicitur interea tibi lex: ut dura ferorum
40 Insolito premeres vomere colla boûm.
[Martis erant tauri plus quam per cornua sævi;
Quorum terribilis spiritus ignis erat.]
Ære pedes solidi; prætentaque naribus æra;
Nigra per afflatus hæc quoque facta suos.
45 Semina præterea, populos genitura, juberis
Spargere devota lata per arva manu,
Qui peterent secum natis tua corpora telis.
Illa est agricolæ messis iniqua suo.
Lumina custodis succumbere nescia somno
50 Ultimus est aliqua decipere arte labor.
Dixerat Æetes. Mœsti consurgitis omnes,
Mensaque purpureos deserit alta toros.
Quam tibi nunc longe regnum dotale Creusæ,
Et socer, et magni nata Creontis erant!
55 Tristis abis. Oculis abeuntem prosequor udis:
Et dixit tenui murmure lingua, *Vale*.
Ut positum tetigi thalamo male saucia lectum,
Acta est per lacrymas nox mihi, quanta fuit!

Ante oculos taurique meos, segetesque nefandæ;
60 Ante meos oculos pervigil anguis erat.
Hinc amor, hinc timor est: ipsum timor auget amorem.
Mane erat, et thalamo chara recepta soror;
Disjectamque comas, aversaque in ora jacentem
Invenit, et lacrymis omnia plena meis.
65 Orat opem Minyis: petit altera, et altera habebit.
Æsonio juveni, quod rogat illa, damus.
Est nemus, et piceis et frondibus ilicis atrum;
Vix illuc radiis solis adire licet:
Sunt in eo, fuerantque diu, delubra Dianæ:
70 Aurea barbarica stat dea facta manu.
Nostin'? an exciderunt mecum loca? Venimus illuc:
Orsus es infido sic prior ore loqui:
"Jus tibi et arbitrium nostræ Fortuna salutis
Tradidit; inque tua vitaque morsque manu.
75 Perdere posse sat est, si quem juvet ipsa potestas;
Sed tibi servatus gloria major ero.
Per mala nostra precor, quorum potes esse levamen;
Per genus, et numen cuncta videntis avi;
Per triplicis vultus arcanaque sacra Dianæ;
80 Et si forte alios gens habet ista deos;
O virgo, miserere mei! miserere meorum!
Effice me meritis tempus in omne tuum.
Quod si forte virum non dedignare Pelasgum,
(Sed mihi tam faciles unde, meosque deos?)
85 Spiritus ante meus tenues vanescat in auras,
Quam thalamo, nisi tu, nupta sit ulla meo.

Conscia sit Juno, sacris præfecta maritis;
Et dea, marmorea cujus in æde sumus." [ellæ
Hæc animum (et quota pars hæc sunt?) movere pu-
90 Simplicis; et dextræ dextera juncta meæ.
Vidi etiam lacrymas. An pars est fraudis in illis?
Sic cito sum verbis capta puella tuis.
Jungis et æripedes inadusto corpore tauros,
Et solidam jusso vomere findis humum.
95 Arva venenatis pro semine dentibus imples:
Nascitur, et gladios scutaque miles habet.
Ipsa ego, quæ dederam medicamina, pallida sedi,
Cum vidi subitos arma tenere viros;
Donec terrigenæ (facinus miserabile!) fratres
100 Inter se strictas conseruere manus.
Pervigil ecce draco, squamis crepitantibus horrens,
Sibilat; et torto pectore verrit humum.
Dotis opes ubi tunc? Ubi tunc tibi regia conjux?
Quique maris gemini distinet Isthmos aquas?
105 Illa ego, quæ tibi sum nunc denique barbara facta,
Nunc tibi sum pauper, nunc tibi visa nocens,
Flammea subduxi medicato lumina somno,
Et tibi, quæ raperes, vellera tuta dedi.
Proditus est genitor; regnum patriamque reliqui:
110 Munus, in exilio quod licet esse, tuli.
At non te fugiens sine me, germane, reliqui.
Deficit hoc uno littera nostra loco. [dextra:
Quod facere ausa mea est, non audet scribere
Sic ego, sed tecum, dilaceranda fui.

115 Nec tamen extimui (quid enim post illa timerem?)
Credere me pelago fœmina, jamque nocens.
Numen ubi est? ubi di? meritas subeamus in alto,
Tu fraudis pœnas, credulitatis ego.
Compressos utinam Symplegades elisissent,
120 Nostraque adhærerent ossibus ossa tuis!
Aut nos Scylla rapax canibus misisset edendos!
(Debuit ingratis Scylla nocere viris.)
Quæque vomit fluctus totidem, totidemque resorbet,
Nos quoque Trinacriæ supposuisset aquæ!
125 Sospes ad Hæmonias, victorque, reverteris urbes:
Ponitur ad patrios aurea lana deos.
Quid referam Peliæ natas, pietate nocentes,
Cæsaque virginea membra paterna manu?
Ut culpent alii, tibi me laudare necesse est;
130 Pro quo sum toties esse coacta nocens.
Ausus es, (o justo desunt sua verba dolori!)
Ausus es, *Æsonia*, dicere, *cede domo*.
Jussa domo cessi, natis comitata duobus,
Et, qui me sequitur semper, amore tui.
135 Ut subito nostras Hymen cantatus ad aures
Venit, et accenso lampades igne micant;
Tibiaque effundit socialia carmina vobis,
At mihi funesta flebiliora tuba;
Pertimui; nec adhuc tantum scelus esse putabam;
140 Sed tamen in toto pectore frigus erat. [quentant:
Turba ruunt; et, *Hymen*, clamant: *Hymenæe*, fre-
Quo propior vox hæc, hoc mihi pejus erat.

Diversi flebant servi, lacrymasque tegebant.
Quis vellet tanti nuncius esse mali?
Me quoque, quicquid erat, potius nescire juvabat;
Sed tanquam scirem, mens mea tristis erat.
Cum minor e pueris, jussus, studioque videndi,
Constitit ad geminæ limina prima foris;
Hic mihi, *Mater, abi; pompam pater,* inquit, *Iason*
Ducit; et adjunctos aureus urget equos.
Protinus abscissa planxi mea pectora veste:
Tuta nec a digitis ora fuere meis.
Ire animus mediæ suadebat in agmina turbæ,
Sertaque compositis demere rapta comis.
Vix me continui, quin sic laniata capillos
Clamarem, *Meus est;* injiceremque manus.
Læse pater, gaude: Colchi gaudete relicti:
Inferias, umbræ fratris, habete, mei.
Deseror (amissis regno, patriaque, domoque)
Conjuge, qui nobis omnia solus erat.
Serpentes igitur potui, taurosque furentes,
Unum non potui perdomuisse virum?
Quæque feros pepuli doctis medicatibus ignes,
Non valeo flammas effugere ipsa meas?
Ipsi me cantus, herbæque, artesque relinquunt?
Nil dea, nil Hecates sacra potentis agunt?
Non mihi grata dies: noctes vigilantur amaræ;
Nec tener in misero pectore somnus adest.
Quæ me non possum, potui sopire draconem.
Utilior cuivis, quam mihi, cura mea est.

Quos ego servavi, pellex amplectitur artus;
Et nostri fructus illa laboris habet.
Forsitan et, stultæ dum te jactare maritæ
Quæris, et injustis auribus apta loqui,
175 In faciem, moresque meos, nova crimina fingas;
Rideat, et vitiis læta sit illa meis.
Rideat, et Tyrio jaceat sublimis in ostro;
Flebit, et ardores vincet adusta meos.
Dum ferrum flammæque aderunt, succusque veneni,
180 Hostis Medeæ nullus inultus erit.
Quod si forte preces præcordia ferrea tangunt,
Nunc animis audi verba minora meis.
Tam tibi sum supplex, quam tu mihi sæpe fuisti;
Nec moror ante tuos procubuisse pedes.
185 Si tibi sum vilis, communes respice natos:
Sæviet in partus dira noverca meos?
Et nimium similes tibi sunt; et imagine tangor;
Et quoties video, lumina nostra madent.
Per Superos oro, per avitæ lumina flammæ,
190 Per meritum, et natos, pignora nostra, duos,
Redde torum; pro quo tot res insana reliqui.
Adde fidem dictis; auxiliumque refer.
Non ego te imploro contra taurosque virosque,
Utque tua serpens victa quiescat ope:
195 Te peto, quem merui, quem nobis ipse dedisti;
Cum quo sum pariter facta parente parens.
Dos ubi sit, quæris? Campo numeravimus illo,
Qui tibi, laturo vellus, arandus erat.

Aureus ille aries, villo spectabilis aureo,
200 Dos mea; quam, dicam si tibi, *Redde*, neges.
Dos mea tu sospes: dos est mea Graia juventus.
I nunc, Sisyphias, improbe, confer opes.
Quod vivis; quod habes nuptam, socerumque potentem;
Hoc ipsum, ingratus quod potes esse, meum est.
205 Quos equidem actutum—sed quid prædicere pœnam
Attinet? Ingentes parturit ira minas.
Quo feret ira, sequar. Facti fortasse pigebit;
Et piget infido consuluisse viro.
Viderit ista deus, qui nunc mea pectora versat:
210 Nescio quid certe mens mea majus agit.

ARIADNE THESEO.

[HEROID. EPIST. X.]

ARGUMENT.

Ariadne was the daughter of Minos king of Crete. He was a powerful monarch, who punished the Athenians for killing his son Androgeos, by compelling them to send annually seven maidens, and seven youths, to be destroyed by a monster called the Minotaur. This

monster was half man, and half bull; (*v.* 101.) he dwelt in a curious building called the Labyrinth, constructed by the famous Dædalus. It was impossible for any one, not acquainted with the secret windings and passages of the Labyrinth, to tread his way out of it, when once he had got in. After the Athenians had paid this tribute for several years, Theseus, the son of Ægeus king of Athens, ventured to go as one of the seven youths; for it grieved his heart to see so many of his fellow-countrymen and countrywomen so barbarously destroyed every year. He accordingly set off for Crete. He was as bold of spirit and vigorous of hand, as he was compassionate and gentle of soul. On his arrival, he slew the Minotaur; and he was enabled to escape from the Labyrinth by the assistance of Ariadne: for this princess, being struck with admiration of Theseus, resolved to save him, by furnishing him with a clue, or plan of the Labyrinth, in threads which she herself had woven together. (*v.* 69—78. 103.) Thus Theseus escaped; and Ariadne, who had incurred the anger of her father by showing such kindness to a stranger and an enemy, fled away with him by sea to the island of Naxos. But here Theseus behaved treacherously and cruelly towards her, to whom he owed so much: for as she was lying asleep by night on the shore, he deserted her, and fled away in his ship. When she woke, and found that he had left her on a desert island, she wandered about frantic: she mounted a hill, from the top of which she descried the ship of Theseus in the distance. (*v.* 19—30.) In her despair and distraction she wrote this letter.

Mitius inveni, quam te, genus omne ferarum:
  Credita non ulli, quam tibi, pejus eram.
Quæ legis, ex illo, Theseu, tibi littore mitto,
  Unde tuam sine me vela tulere ratem:
5 In quo me somnusque meus male prodidit, et tu,
  Per facinus somnis insidiate meis.
Tempus erat, vitrea quo primum terra pruina
  Spargitur, et tectæ fronde queruntur aves:
Incertum vigilans, a somno languida, movi
10 Thesea prensuras semisupina manus.

Nullus erat: referoque manus, iterumque retento;
Perque torum moveo brachia; nullus erat.
Excussere metus somnum: conterrita surgo;
Membraque sunt viduo præcipitata toro.
15 Protinus adductis sonuerunt pectora palmis;
Utque erat e somno turbida, rupta coma est.
Luna fuit: specto, si quid, nisi littora, cernam;
Quod videant, oculi nil, nisi littus, habent.
Nunc huc, nunc illuc, et utroque sine ordine curro;
20 Alta puellares tardat arena pedes.
Interea toto clamanti littora, THESEU!
Reddebant nomen concava saxa tuum:
Et quoties ego te, toties locus ipse vocabat:
Ipse locus miseræ ferre volebat opem.
25 Mons fuit; apparent frutices in vertice rari:
Hinc scopulus raucis pendet adesus aquis.
Ascendo; vires animus dabat: atque ita late
Æquora prospectu metior alta meo.
Inde ego (nam ventis quoque sum crudelibus usa)
30 Vidi præcipiti carbasa tenta Noto.
Aut vidi; aut etiam, cum me vidisse putarem,
Frigidior glacie, semanimisque fui.
Nec languere diu patitur dolor; excitor illo:
Excitor; et summa *Thesea* voce voco.
35 *Quo fugis?* exclamo: *scelerate, revertere, Theseu.*
Flecte ratem; numerum non habet illa suum.
Hæc ego: quod voci deerat, plangore replebam:
Verbera cum verbis mista fuere meis.

Si non audires, ut saltem cernere posses,
40 Jactatæ late signa dedere manus.
Candidaque imposui longæ velamina virgæ,
Scilicet oblitos admonitura mei.
Jamque oculis ereptus eras: tum denique flevi:
Torpuerant molles ante dolore genæ.
45 Quid potius facerent, quam me mea lumina flerent,
Postquam desierant vela videre tua?
Aut ego diffusis erravi sola capillis,
Qualis ab Ogygio concita Baccha deo;
Aut mare prospiciens in saxo frigida sedi;
50 Quamque lapis sedes, tam lapis ipsa fui.
Sæpe torum repeto, qui nos acceperat ambos;
Sed non acceptos exhibiturus erat.
Et tua, qua possum, pro te vestigia tango;
Strataque, quæ membris intepuere tuis.
55 Incumbo; lacrymisque toro manante profusis,
"Pressimus," exclamo, "te duo: redde duos.
Venimus huc ambo; cur non discedimus ambo?
Perfide, pars nostri, lectule, major ubi est?"
Quid faciam? Quo sola ferar? Vacat insula cultu:
60 Non hominum video, non ego facta boum.
Omne latus terræ cingit mare; navita nusquam:
Nulla per ambiguas puppis itura vias.
Finge dari comitesque mihi, ventosque, ratemque;
Quid sequar? Accessus terra paterna negat.
65 Ut rate felici pacata per æquora labar;
Temperet ut ventos Æolus; exul ero.

Non ego te, Crete, centum digesta per urbes,
Aspiciam, puero cognita terra Jovi.
Nam pater, et tellus justo regnata parenti,
70 Prodita sunt facto, nomina cara, meo.
Cum tibi, ne victor tecto morerere recurvo,
Quæ regerent passus, pro duce fila dedi;
Cum mihi dicebas, "Per ego ipsa pericula juro,
Te fore, dum nostrum vivet uterque, meam."
75 Vivimus; et non sum, Theseu, tua: si modo vivis,
Fœmina, perjuri fraude sepulta viri.
Me quoque, qua fratrem, mactasses, improbe, clava;
Esset, quam dederas, morte soluta fides.
Nunc ego non tantum, quæ sum passura, recordor;
80 Sed quæcumque potest ulla relicta pati.
Occurrunt animo pereundi mille figuræ;
Morsque minus pœnæ, quam mora mortis, habet.
Jam jam venturos aut hac, aut suspicor illac,
Qui lanient avido viscera dente, lupos:
85 Forsitan et fulvos tellus alat ista leones.
Quis scit, an hæc sævas tigridas insula habet?
Et freta dicuntur magnas expellere phocas.
Quid vetat et gladios per latus ire meum?
Tantum ne religer dura captiva catena;
90 Neve traham serva grandia pensa manu;
Cui pater est Minos, cui mater filia Phœbi;
Quodque magis memini, quæ tibi pacta fui.
Si mare, si terras, porrectaque littora vidi,
Multa mihi terræ, multa minantur aquæ.

95 Cœlum restabat; timeo simulacra deorum:
Destituor rapidis præda cibusque feris.
Sive colunt habitantque viri, diffidimus illis:
Externos didici læsa timere viros.
Viveret Androgeos utinam: nec facta luisses
100 Impia funeribus, Cecropi terra, tuis!
Nec tua mactasset nodoso stipite, Theseu,
Ardua parte virum dextera, parte bovem!
Nec tibi, quæ reditus monstrarent, fila dedissem,
Fila per adductas sæpe recepta manus!
105 Non equidem miror, si stat victoria tecum,
Strataque Cretæam bellua tinxit humum.
Non poterant figi præcordia ferrea cornu;
Ut te non tegeres, pectore tutus eras.
Illic tu silices, illic adamanta tulisti;
110 Illic, qui silices, Thesea, vincat, habes.
Crudeles somni, quid me tenuistis inertem?
At semel æterna nocte premenda fui.
Vos quoque, crudeles venti, nimiumque parati;
Flaminaque in lacrymas officiosa meas.
115 Dextera crudelis, quæ me fratremque necavit;
Et data poscenti, nomen inane, fides.
In me jurarunt somnus, ventusque, fidesque:
Prodita sum causis una puella tribus.
Ergo ego nec lacrymas matris moritura videbo;
120 Nec, mea qui digitis lumina condat, erit?
Spiritus infelix peregrinas ibit in auras,
Nec positos artus unguet amica manus?

Ossa superstabunt volucres inhumata marinæ?
Hæc sunt officiis digna sepulcra meis?
125 Ibis Cecropios portus: patriaque receptus
Cum steteris urbis celsus in arce tuæ,
Et bene narraris letum taurique virique,
Sectaque per dubias saxea tecta vias;
Me quoque narrato sola tellure relictam:
130 Non ego sum titulis surripienda tuis.
Nec pater est Ægeus: nec tu Pittheidos Æthræ
Filius: auctores saxa fretumque tui.
Di facerent, ut me summa de puppe videres!
Movisset vultus mœsta figura tuos.
135 Nunc quoque non oculis, sed, qua potes, aspice mente
Hærentem scopulo, quem vaga pulsat aqua.
Aspice demissos lugentis in ore capillos;
Et tunicas lacrymis, sicut ab imbre, graves.
Corpus, ut impulsæ segetes Aquilonibus, horret;
140 Litteraque articulo pressa tremente labat.
Non te per meritum, quoniam male cessit, adoro;
Debita sit facto gratia nulla meo;
Sed nec pœna quidem: si non ego causa salutis;
Non tamen est, cur sis tu mihi causa necis:
145 Has tibi plangendo lugubria pectora lassas,
Infelix tendo trans freta longa manus.
Hos tibi, qui superant, ostendo mœsta capillos.
Per lacrymas oro, quas tua facta movent;
Flecte ratem, Theseu; versoque relabere velo:
150 Si prius occidero, tu tamen ossa leges!

ŒNONE PARIDI.

[HEROID. EPIST. V.]

ARGUMENT.

Œnone was a fountain-nymph, (*v.* 3.) the daughter of a mighty river, (*v.* 10.) She dwelt amongst the springs and rivulets of "many-fountain'd Ida," a mountain in the neighbourhood of Troy. Priam was the king of that city: he had a son named Paris, who tended his father's flocks as they grazed on the hills. In those ancient and simple days, kings' sons and the great men of the earth used to take care of cattle, as Jacob had the care of the sheep of Laban, and Moses fed the flocks of Jethro. Now Paris being very fair, captivated the nymph Œnone by his beauty. He swore that the rivers should run back to their fountain-heads, sooner than he would cease to love his dear Œnone, (*v.* 29.) But he was evil-hearted and false; and so, when he had sailed away to Greece, and visited the court of Menelaus, king of Lacedæmon, he fell in love and ran off with his wife, the handsome but wicked Helen. Meanwhile Œnone was expecting the return of her husband. There she stood on the rocks of the Trojan shore, stretching her anxious and tearful eyes over the waters of the Ægean sea, and hoping to catch a glimpse of his returning ship. At last it appeared. But the sad and bitter truth was revealed to her;—Paris returned accompanied by a strange woman, (*v.* 61—74.) This was Helen. Œnone was overwhelmed with agony: she burst forth into wild lamentations; and, in very bitterness and brokenness of heart, wrote this Epistle to her faithless Paris.

PERLEGIS? An conjux prohibet nova? Perlege: non est
Ista Mycenæa littera facta manu.

Pegasis Œnone, Phrygiis celeberrima sylvis,
Læsa queror de te, si sinis ipse, meo.
5 Quis deus opposuit nostris sua numina votis?
Ne tua permaneam, quod mihi crimen obest?
Leniter, ex merito quidquid patiare, ferendum est;
Quæ venit indignæ pœna, dolenda venit.
Nondum tantus eras, cum te contenta marito,
10 Edita de magno flumine Nympha fui.
Qui nunc Priamides, (adsit reverentia vero!)
Servus eras; servo nubere Nympha tuli.
Sæpe greges inter requievimus arbore tecti;
Mistaque cum foliis præbuit herba torum.
15 Sæpe super stramen fœnoque jacentibus alto
Defensa est humili cana pruina casa.
Quis tibi monstrabat saltus venatibus aptos,
Et tegeret catulos qua fera rupe suos?
Retia sæpe comes, maculis distincta, tetendi;
20 Sæpe citos egi per juga longa canes.
Incisæ servant a te mea nomina fagi;
Et legor *Œnone,* falce notata tua.
Et quantum trunci, tantum mea nomina crescunt;
Crescite, et in titulos surgite recta meos.
25 Populus est, memini, fluviali consita ripa,
Est in qua nostri littera scripta memor.
Popule, vive precor, quæ consita margine ripæ,
Hoc in rugoso cortice carmen habes:—
Cum Paris Œnone poterit spirare relicta,
30 *Ad fontem Xanthi versa recurret aqua.*

Xanthe, retro propera; versæque recurrite lymphæ;
Sustinet Œnonen deseruisse Paris.
Illa dies fatum miseræ mihi dixit: ab illa
Pessima mutati cœpit amoris hyems,
35 Qua Venus et Juno, sumptisque decentior armis,
Venit in arbitrium nuda Minerva tuum.
Attoniti micuere sinus, gelidusque cucurr t,
Ut mihi narrasti, dura per ossa tremor.
Consului (neque enim modice terrebar) anusque,
40 Longævosque senes; constitit esse nefas.
Cæsa abies, sectæque trabes; et, classe parata,
Cærula ceratas accipit unda rates.
Flesti discedens: hoc saltem parce negare:
Præterito magis est iste pudendus amor.
45 Et flesti, et nostros vidisti flentis ocellos;
Miscuimus lacrymas mœstus uterque suas.
Non sic appositis vincitur vitibus ulmus,
Ut tua sunt collo brachia nexa meo.
Ah! quoties, cum te vento quererere teneri,
50 Riserunt comites! ille secundus erat.
Oscula dimissæ quoties repetita dedisti!
Quam vix sustinuit dicere lingua, *Vale!*
Aura levis rigido pendentia lintea malo
Suscitat; et remis eruta canet aqua.
55 Prosequor infelix oculis abeuntia vela,
Qua licet; et lacrymis humet arena meis.
Utque celer venias, virides Nereidas oro;
Scilicet ut venias in mea damna celer.

Votis ergo meis, alii rediture, redisti?
60 Hei mihi, pro dira pellice blanda fui!
Aspicit immensum moles nativa profundum!
Mons fuit: æquoreis illa resistit aquis.
Hinc ego vela tuæ cognovi prima carinæ;
Et mihi per fluctus impetus ire fuit.
65 Dum moror, in summa fulsit mihi purpura prora;
Pertimui: cultus non erat ille tuus.
Fit propior, terrasque cita ratis attigit aura;
Fœmineas vidi corde tremente genas.
Non satis id fuerat; (quid enim furiosa morabar?)
70 Hærebat gremio turpis amica tuo.
Tunc vero rupique sinus, et pectora planxi,
Et secui madidas ungue rigente genas.
Implevique sacram querulis ululatibus Iden.
Illinc has lacrymas in mea saxa tuli.
75 Sic Helene doleat, desertaque conjuge ploret;
Quæque prior nobis intulit, ipsa ferat.
Nunc tibi conveniunt, quæ te per aperta sequantur
Æquora, legitimos destituantque viros.
At cum pauper eras, armentaque pastor agebas,
80 Nulla, nisi Œnone, pauperis uxor erat.
Non ego miror opes, nec me tua regia tangit:
Nec de tot Priami dicar ut una nurus:
Non tamen ut Priamus Nymphæ socer esse recuset;
Aut Hecubæ fuerim dissimulanda nurus.
85 Dignaque sum, et cupio fieri matrona potentis:
Sunt mihi, quas possint sceptra decere, manus.

Nec me, faginea quod tecum fronde jacebam,
Despice; purpureo sum magis apta toro.
Denique, tutus amor meus est tibi: nulla parantur
90 Bella, nec ultrices advehit unda rates.
Tyndaris infestis fugitiva reposcitur armis:
Hac venit in thalamos dote superba tuos:
Quæ si sit Danais reddenda, vel Hectora fratrem,
Vel cum Deiphobo Polydamanta roga.
95 Quid gravis Antenor, Priamus quid suadeat ipse,
Consule; queis ætas longa magistra fuit.
Turpe rudimentum, patriæ præponere raptam.
Causa pudenda tua est; justa vir arma movet.
Nec tibi, si sapias, fidam promitte Lacænam,
100 Quæ sit in amplexus tam cito versa tuos.
Ut minor Atrides temerati fœdera lecti
Clamat, et externo læsus amore dolet;
Tu quoque clamabis. Nulla reparabilis arte
Læsa pudicitia est; deperit illa semel.
105 Ardet amore tui? sic et Menelaon amavit;
Nunc jacet in viduo credulus ille toro.
Felix Andromache, certo bene nupta marito!
Uxor ad exemplum fratris habenda fui.
Tu levior foliis, tunc cum, sine pondere succi,
110 Mobilibus ventis arida facta, cadunt:
Et minus est in te, quam summa pondus arista,
Quæ levis assiduis solibus usta riget.
Hoc tua (nam recolo) quondam germana canebat,
Sic mihi diffusis vaticinata comis:

115 *Quid facis, Œnone? Quid arenæ semina mandas?*
Non profecturis littora bubus aras.
Graia juvenca venit, quæ te, patriamque, domumque
Perdat. Io prohibe; Graia juvenca venit.
Dum licet, obscœnam ponto, Di, mergite puppim.
120 *Heu! quantum Phrygii sanguinis illa vehit!*
Dixerat. In cursu famulæ rapuere furentem;
At mihi flaventes diriguere comæ.
Ah! nimium vates miseræ mihi vera fuisti!
Possidet en saltus illa juvenca meos.
125 Sit facie quamvis insignis, adultera certe est:
Deseruit socios, hospite capta, Deos.
Illam de patria Theseus, (nisi nomine fallor,)
Nescio quis Theseus, abstulit ante sua.
At manet Œnone fallenti casta marito;
130 Et poteras falli legibus ipse tuis.
Me Satyri celeres (sylvis ego tecta latebam)
Quæsierunt rapido, turba proterva, pede:
Cornigerumque caput pinu præcinctus acuta
Faunus, in immensis qua tumet Ida jugis.
135 Me fide conspicuus Trojæ munitor amavit;
Admisitque meas ad sua dona manus. [dendi
Quæcumque herba potens ad opem, radixque me-
Utilis in toto nascitur orbe, mea est.
Me miseram, quod amor non est medicabilis herbis!
140 Deficior prudens artis ab arte mea.
Ipse repertor opis vaccas pavisse Pheræas
Fertur, et e nostro saucius igne fuit.

Quod neque graminibus tellus fœcunda creandis,
Nec Deus, auxilium tu mihi ferre potes.
145 Et potes, et merui: dignæ miserere puellæ!
Non ego cum Danais arma cruenta fero:
Sed tua sum, tecumque fui puerilibus annis;
Et tua, quod superest temporis, esse precor.

LAODAMIA PROTESILAO.

[HEROID. EPIST. XIII.]

ARGUMENT.

When the Greeks, under king Agamemnon, had resolved on making their famous expedition against Troy, they collected their forces and ships at Aulis, a town of Bœotia. The winds proving contrary, they were detained there for some time.

There was in the army a Thessalian, named Protesilaus. His wife Laodamia, hearing of the delay, wrote this letter to him; in which she tells him how much bitter grief she had suffered, when he left her; how she stood upon the sea shore, and strained her eyes in endeavouring to follow his ship, as he sailed away; and how, when she could see neither himself nor his vessel, she swooned away. (*v.* 17—24.) She utters bitter reproaches against the wicked Paris, whose beauty was the curse and ruin of his country. (*v.* 43.) She cannot avoid giving expression to her feelings of terror: she has heard of Troy, and of one Hector, of whom she especially bids Protesilaus beware. (*v.* 51—66.) Alas! she

had good reason to dread Hector, for her husband was afterwards killed by him. She fears Protesilaus is not destined to return home, for, as he left his house, his foot stumbled on the threshold. (*v.* 81—88.) She has been told, that whoever was the first to land on the Trojan shore, was doomed to be killed; and she bids her husband take care that his ship was the last of all the fleet, and that he was the last of his crew to land from it. (*v.* 89—94.) Having terrified herself by her own fancies, she imagines that she sees the ghost of her dead husband. In an agony of grief and dismay, she offers sacrifice to the deities of night. (*v.* 99—104.) She is alarmed by the fact that the Greeks are resolved on leaving their native land, though the winds are contrary. (*v.* 105—112.) And she ends her letter by entreating Protesilaus, if he has any love for her, to take care of himself.

MITTIT, et optat amans, quo mittitur, ire, salutem,
Hæmonis Hæmonio Laodamia viro.
Aulide te, fama est, vento retinente, morari—
Ah! me cum fugeres hic ubi ventus erat?
Tum freta debuerant vestris obsistere remis;
Illud erat sævis utile tempus aquis.
Oscula plura viro, mandataque plura dedissem;
Et sunt quæ volui dicere plura tibi.
Raptus es hinc præceps; et, qui tua vela vocaret,
Quem cuperent nautæ, non ego, ventus erat.
Ventus erat nautis aptus, non aptus amanti.
Solvor ab amplexu, Protesilae, tuo:
Linguaque mandantis verba imperfecta relinquit;
Vix illud potui dicere triste, *Vale*.
Incubuit Boreas, abreptaque vela tetendit;
Jamque meus longe Protesilaus erat.
Dum potui spectare virum, spectare juvabat;
Sumque tuos oculos usque secuta meis.

Ut te non poteram, poteram tua vela videre;
20 Vela diu vultus detinuere meos.
At postquam nec te, nec vela fugacia vidi,
Et quod spectarem, nil, nisi pontus, erat;
Lux quoque tecum abiit, tenebrisque exsanguis obortis
Succiduo dicor procubuisse genu.
25 Vix socer Iphiclus, vix me grandævus Acastus,
Vix mater gelida mœsta refecit aqua.
Officium fecere pium, sed inutile nobis:
Indignor miseræ non licuisse mori.
Ut rediit animus, pariter rediere dolores;
30 Pectora legitimus casta momordit amor.
Nec mihi pectendos cura est præbere capillos;
Nec libet aurata corpora veste tegi.
Ut quas pampinea tetigisse Bicorniger hasta
Creditur; huc illuc, quo furor egit, eo.
35 Conveniant matres Phylleides; et mihi clamant,
Indue regales, Laodamia, sinus.
Scilicet ipsa geram saturatas murice vestes,
Bella sub Iliacis mœnibus ille gerat?
Ipsa comas pectar; galea caput ille prematur?
40 Ipsa novas vestes, dura vir arma ferat?
Qua possum, squalore tuos imitata labores
Dicar; et hæc belli tempora tristis agam.
Dux Pari Priamide, damno formose tuorum,
Tam sis hostis iners, quam malus hospes eras.
45 Aut te Tænariæ faciem culpasse maritæ,
Aut illi vellem displicuisse tuam.

Tu, qui pro rapta nimium, Menelae, laboras,
Hei mihi, quam multis flebilis ultor eris!
Di, precor, a nobis omen removete sinistrum;
50 Et sua det reduci vir meus arma Jovi.
Sed timeo; quotiesque subit miserabile bellum,
More nivis lacrymæ, sole madentis, eunt.
Ilion, et Tenedos, Simoisque, et Xanthus, et Ide,
Nomina sunt ipso pæne timenda sono.
55 Nec rapere ausurus, nisi se defendere posset,
Hospes erat: vires noverat ille suas.
Venerat (nt fama est) multo spectabilis auro,
Quique suo Phrygias corpore ferret opes.
Classe virisque potens, per quæ fera bella geruntur;
60 Et sequitur regni pars quotacunque sui.
His ego te victam, consors Ledæa gemellis,
Suspicor: hæc Danais posse nocere puto.
Hectora nescio quem timeo. Paris Hectora dixit
Ferrea sanguinea bella movere manu.
65 Hectora, quisquis is est, si sum tibi cara, caveto:
Signatum memori pectore nomen habe.
Hunc ubi vitaris, alios vitare memento;
Et multos illic Hectoras esse puta.
Et facito dicas, quoties pugnare parabis,
70 *Parcere me jussit Laodamia sibi.*
Si cadere Argolico fas est sub milite Trojam,
Te quoque non ullum vulnus habente, cadat.
Pugnet, et adversos tendat Menelaus in hostes;
Ut rapiat Paridi, quam Paris ante sibi.

75 Irruat; et causa quem vincit, vincat et armis.
Hostibus e mediis nupta petenda viro est.
Causa tua est dispar. Tu tantum vivere pugna,
Inque pios dominæ posse redire sinus.
Parcite, Dardanidæ, de tot (precor) hostibus uni,
80 Ne meus ex illo corpore sanguis eat.
Nunc fateor, volui revocare; animusque ferebat:
Substitit auspicii lingua timore mali.
Cum foribus velles ad Trojam exire paternis,
Pes tuus offenso limine signa dedit.
85 Ut vidi, ingemui: tacitoque in pectore dixi:
Signa reversuri sint, precor, ista viri.
Hæc tibi nunc refero, ne sis animosus in armis:
Fac meus in ventos hic timor omnis eat.
Sors quoque nescio quem fato designat iniquo,
90 Qui primus Danaum Troada tangat humum.
Infelix, quæ prima virum lugebit ademptum!
Di faciant, ne tu strenuus esse velis!
Inter mille rates tua sit millesima puppis,
Jamque fatigatas ultima verset aquas.
95 Hoc quoque præmoneo: de nave novissimus exi.
Non est, quo properes, terra paterna tibi.
Cum venies, remoque move veloque carinam:
Inque tuo celerem littore siste gradum.
Sed tua cur nobis pallens occurrit imago?
100 Cur venit a verbis multa querela tuis?
Excutior somno; simulacraque noctis adoro:
Nulla caret fumo Thessalis ara meo.

Thura damus, lacrymamque super; qua sparsa relucet,
Ut solet adfuso surgere flamma mero.
105 Hoc quoque, quod venti prohibent exire carinas,
Me movet: invitis ire paratis aquis.
Quis velit in patriam, vento prohibente, reverti?
A patria pelago vela vetante datis.
Ipse suam non præbet iter Neptunus ad urbem:
110 Quo ruitis? Vestras quisque redite domos.
Quo ruitis, Danai? Ventos audite vetantes:
Non subiti casus, Numinis ista mora est.
Quid petitur tanto, nisi turpis adultera, bello?
Dum licet, Inachiæ, vertite vela, rates.
115 Sed quid ego revoco hæc? Omen revocantis abesto;
Blandaque compositas aura secundet aquas!
Ultima mandato claudetur epistola parvo:
"Si tibi cura mei, sit tibi cura tui."

PHYLLIS DEMOPHOONTI.

[HEROID. EPIST. II.]

ARGUMENT.

Demophoon, a son of Theseus, on his return from the Trojan war, was driven on the coast of Thrace, where he was hospitably entertained by Phyllis, queen of the country, who fell in love with him. Whilst he was staying there, he learnt that his father had been banished from Athens, and that Mnestheus his son had usurped his throne. Upon this Demophoon determined to sail away to Athens, in order that he might look after his own interests, and the general affairs of the kingdom. But he promised that he would revisit Thrace within a month. After waiting four months in vain for his return, Phyllis wrote him this letter. (*v.* 1—6.) She tells him that she had for a long time clung to the hope that he was not false; that she fancied Theseus was in fault; or that Demophoon was wrecked: she exhausted her imagination in hunting for reasons to explain his absence. (*v.* 9—22.) But she is compelled to believe him dishonourable. She reminds him of the vows he had uttered, of the gods in whose name he had vowed to be constant to her. (*v.* 25—42.) She had foolishly furnished him with ships: she had believed that the tears he shed, at parting from her, were sincere: Can tears too be taught deceit? (*v.* 45—52.) To deceive a confiding girl was neither difficult nor honourable: he ought not to have taken advantage of a young and simple-hearted creature. (*v.* 63—66.) It will be a pretty inscription to be engraven on the pedestal of Demophoon's statue, that he was the deceiver of a woman, who entertained him kindly, and loved him! (*v.* 67—74.) The only particular in which he resembles his father is, the only disgraceful part of his father's life, namely, his desertion of Ariadne: yet *she* is fortunate, for she is now the bride of Bacchus: whereas poor Phyllis is despised by her own subjects. (*v.* 75—86.) She well remembers the day when Demophoon

left her; how he embraced her, and shed tears, and declared he would return! (*v.* 91—100.) And then she tortures herself with the suspicion, that he may have married another wife. (*v.* 103.) Her own marriage with him was ill-omened; the furies were the brides-maids, and brands from sepulchres were the bridal torches. (*v.* 115—120.) Still she wanders along the sea shore; mounts the rocks; even runs into the breakers: she cannot believe that he is not coming back to her over the waters. (*v.* 121—130.) Sometimes she resolves to throw herself from a crag into the sea, in hopes that the waves may carry her body to the shores of Athens. Sometimes she determines to poison herself; sometimes to stab herself; sometimes to hang herself. (*v.* 131—142.) It shall be engraved on her sepulchre, by whatever death she may die, that Demophoon was the cause of her death.

Hospita, Demophoon, tua te Rhodopeia Phyllis
Ultra promissum tempus abesse queror.
Cornua cum Lunæ pleno semel orbe coissent,
Littoribus nostris anchora pacta tua est.
5 Luna quater latuit; toto quater orbe recrevit;
Nec vehit Actæas Sithonis unda rates.
Tempora si numeres, bene quæ numeramus amantes,
Non venit ante suum nostra querela diem.
Spes quoque lenta fuit; tarde, quæ credita lædunt,
10 Credimus: invita nunc et amante nocent.
Sæpe fui mendax pro te mihi: sæpe putavi
Alba procellosos vela referre Notos.
Thesea devovi, quia te dimittere nollet;
Nec tenuit cursus forsitan ille tuos.
15 Interdum timui, ne, dum vada tendis ad Hebri,
Mersa foret cana naufraga puppis aqua.
Sæpe deos supplex, ut tu, scelerate, valeres,
Sum prece thuricremis devenerata focis.

Sæpe, videns ventos cœlo pelagoque faventes,
20 Ipsa mihi dixi; *Si valet, ille venit.*
Denique fidus amor, quicquid properantibus obstat,
Finxit; et ad causas ingeniosa fui.
At tu lentus abes; nec te jurata reducunt
Numina; nec nostro motus amore redis.
25 Demophoon, ventis et verba et vela dedisti:
Vela queror reditu, verba carere fide.
Dic mihi, quid feci, nisi non sapienter amavi?
Crimine te potui demeruisse meo.
Unum in me scelus est, quod te, scelerate, recepi;
30 Sed scelus hoc meriti pondus et instar habet.
Jura, fides, ubi nunc, commissaque dextera dextræ;
Quique erat in falso plurimus ore deus?
Promissus socios ubi nunc Hymenæus in annos,
Qui mihi conjugii sponsor et obses erat?
35 Per mare, quod totum ventis agitatur et undis;
Per quod sæpe ieras, per quod iturus eras;
Perque tuum mihi jurasti (nisi fictus et ille est,)
Concita qui ventis æquora mulcet, avum:
Per Venerem, nimiumque mihi facientia tela,
40 Altera tela arcus, altera tela faces:
Junonemque, toris quæ præsidet alma maritis,
Et per tædiferæ mystica sacra Deæ.
Si de tot læsis sua numina quisque Deorum
Vindicet, in pœnas non satis unus eris.
45 At laceras etiam puppes furiosa refeci;
Ut, qua desererer, firma carina foret.

Remigiumque dedi, quo me fugiturus abires.
Heu patior telis vulnera facta meis!
Credidimus blandis, quorum tibi copia, verbis:
50 Credidimus generi, nominibusque tuis:
Credidimus lacrymis; an et hæ simulare docentur?
Hæ quoque habent artes, quaque jubentur eunt?
Dis quoque credidimus; quo jam tot pignora nobis?
Parte satis potui qualibet inde capi.
55 Nec moveor, quod te juvi portuque locoque;
Debuit hoc meriti summa fuisse mei.
Turpiter hospitium lecto cumulasse jugali
Pœnitet, et lateri conseruisse latus.
Quæ fuit ante illam, mallem suprema fuisset
60 Nox mihi, dum potui Phyllis honesta mori.
Speravi melius, quia me meruisse putavi:
Quæcumque ex merito spes venit, æqua venit.
Fallere credentem non est operosa puellam
Gloria: simplicitas digna favore fuit.
65 Sum decepta tuis, et amans et fœmina, verbis:
Di faciant, laudis summa sit ista tuæ!
Inter et Ægidas media statuaris in urbe:
Magnificus titulis stet pater ante suis.
Cum fuerit Scyron lectus, torvusque Procrustes,
70 Et Sinis, et tauri mistaque forma viri;
Et domitæ bello Thebæ, fusique bimembres,
Et pulsata nigri regia cæca Dei;
Hoc tua post illum titulo signetur imago—
Hic est, cujus amans hospita capta dolo est.

75 De tanta rerum turba, factisque parentis,
Sedit in ingenio Cressa relicta tuo.
Quod solum excusat, solum miraris in illo.
Hæredem patriæ, perfide, fraudis agis.
Illa (nec invideo) fruitur meliore marito;
80 Inque capistratis tigribus alta sedet.
At mea despecti fugiunt connubia Thraces,
Quod ferar externum præposuisse meis.
Atque aliquis, *Doctas jam nunc eat,* inquit, *Athenas;*
Armiferam Thracem qui regat, alter erit.
85 *Exitus acta probat.* Careat successibus opto,
Quisquis ab eventu facta notanda putat.
At si nostra tuo spumescant æquora remo,
Jam mihi, jam dicar consuluisse meis.
Sed neque consului; nec te mea regia tanget,
90 Fessaque Bistonia membra lavabis aqua.
Illa meis oculis species abeuntis inhæret,
Cum premeret portus classis itura meos.
Ausus es amplecti; colloque infusus amantis
Oscula per longas jungere pressa moras;
95 Cumque tuis lacrymis, lacrymas confundere nostras;
Quodque foret velis aura secunda, queri:
Et mihi discedens suprema dicere voce;
Phylli, face expectes Demophoonta tuum.
Expectem, qui me nunquam visurus abisti?
100 Expectem pelago vela negata meo?
Et tamen expecto, redeas modo serus amanti;
Ut tua sit solo tempore lapsa fides.

Quid precor infelix? Jam te tenet altera conjux
Forsitan, et, nobis qui male favit, amor.
105 Utque tibi excidimus, nullam, puto, Phyllida nosti:
Hei mihi! si, quæ sim Phyllis, et unde, rogas:
Quæ tibi, Demophoon, longis erroribus acto,
Threicios portus hospitiumque dedi:
Cujus opes auxere meæ: cui dives egenti
110 Munera multa dedi, multa datura fui:
Quæ tibi subjeci latissima regna Lycurgi,
Nomine fœmineo vix satis apta regi:
Qua patet umbrosum Rhodope glacialis ad Hæmum,
Et sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas.
115 Cui mea virginitas avibus libata sinistris,
Castaque fallaci zona recincta manu.
Pronuba Tisiphone thalamis ululavit in illis,
Et cecinit mœstum devia carmen avis.
Adfuit Alecto, brevibus torquata colubris;
120 Suntque sepulcrali lumina mota face.
Mœsta tamen scopulos fruticosaque littora calco,
Quaque patent oculis æquora lata meis.
Sive die laxatur humus, seu frigida lucent
Sidera; prospicio, quis freta ventus agat:
125 Et quacunque procul venientia lintea vidi,
Protinus illa meos auguror esse deos.
In freta procurro, vix me retinentibus undis,
Mobile qua primas porrigit æquor aquas.
Quo magis accedunt, minus et minus utilis adsto;
130 Linquor, et ancillis excipienda cado.

Est sinus, adductos modice falcatus in arcus,
Ultima prærupta cornua mole rigent:
Hinc mihi suppositas immittere corpus in undas
Mens fuit; et, quoniam fallere pergis, erit.
135 Ad tua me fluctus projectam littora portent,
Occurramque oculis intumulata tuis.
Duritia ferrum ut superes, adamantaque, teque;
Non tibi sic, dices, *Phylli, sequendus eram.*
Sæpe venenorum sitis est mihi: sæpe cruenta
140 Trajectam gladio morte perire juvat.
Colla quoque, infidis quia se nectenda lacertis
Præbuerint, laqueis implicuisse libet.
Stat nece matura tenerum pensare pudorem:
In necis electu parva futura mora est.
145 Inscribere meo causa invidiosa sepulcro;
Aut hoc, aut simili carmine, notus eris:
Phyllida Demophoon leto dedit, hospes amantem:
Ille neci causam præbuit, ipsa manum.

PENELOPE ULYSSI.

[HEROID. EPIST. I.]

ARGUMENT.

Ulysses, king of Ithaca, was one of the most famous of the Greek chieftains, who took part in the expedition against Troy. At the end of the war, he set out on his return home; but for ten years was driven about to various parts of the Mediterranean Sea. He met with a great variety of adventures, and visited various strange countries. His wife Penelope, in the meanwhile, being filled with anxiety and perplexity, in consequence of hearing no tidings of him, writes him this letter. She begins by entreating him to return, and curses the day on which Paris sailed to Lacedæmon. (*v.* 1—6.) Whilst Troy was standing, she was always fancying her husband would be killed: (*v.* 11—22.) but when Troy was destroyed, all the chieftains returned home, and charmed their wives by stories of the brave deeds of their countrymen. In this way Penelope had heard of the deeds of Ulysses himself; for she had sent her son Telemachus to Pylus, and there he talked with Nestor. (*v.* 25—46.) But what was the use to her of Troy having been taken, if Ulysses did not return home? Nay, it would be better, as far as she was concerned, if Troy were still standing; for at any rate she would know where her husband was. (*v.* 47—70.) She does not know exactly what to fear; but she fears every thing. Possibly he may have fallen in love with some other person! (*v.* 71—80.) Meanwhile, her own father Icarius, taking for granted that Ulysses must be dead, is constantly urging her to marry some one else. The chieftains of the neighbouring islands are all wooing her, and plundering the kingdom of Ulysses. (*v.* 81—94.) Even the beggar Irus and the herdsman Melanthus insult her. She has no one to protect her, but Laertes, the aged father, and Telemachus, the youthful son of Ulysses. Out of reverence for his father, and in order that he may be the defender of his son, Ulysses ought to return. (*v.* 95, *ad fin.*)

HANC tua Penelope lento tibi mittit, Ulysse:
Nil mihi rescribas; attamen ipse veni.
Troja jacet certe, Danais invisa puellis:
Vix Priamus tanti, totaque Troja, fuit.
5 O utinam tunc, cum Lacedæmona classe petebat,
Obrutus insanis esset adulter aquis!
Non ego deserto jacuissem frigida lecto,
Nec quererer tardos ire relicta dies:.
Nec mihi, quærenti spatiosam fallere noctem,
10 Lassaret viduas pendula tela manus.
Quando ego non timui graviora pericula veris?
Res est solliciti plena timoris amor.
In te fingebam violentos Troas ituros:
Nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram.
15 Sive quis Antilochum narrabat ab Hectore victum,
Antilochus nostri causa timoris erat:
Sive Menœtiaden falsis cecidisse sub armis,
Flebam successu posse carere dolos.
Sanguine Tlepolemus Lyciam tepefecerat hastam,
20 Tlepolemi leto cura novata mea est.
Denique, quisquis erat castris jugulatus Achivis,
Frigidius glacie pectus amantis erat.
Sed bene consuluit casto Deus æquus amori;
Versa est in cinerem sospite Troja viro.
25 Argolici rediere duces; altaria fumant;
Ponitur ad patrios barbara præda Deos.
Grata ferunt nymphæ pro salvis dona maritis;
Illi victa suis Troia fata canunt.

Mirantur justique senes, trepidæque puellæ;
30 Narrantis conjux pendet ab ore viri.
Atque aliquis posita monstrat fera prælia mensa;
Pingit et exiguo Pergama tota mero.
Hac ibat Simois; hic est Sigeia tellus:
Hic steterat Priami regia celsa senis.
35 Illic Æacides, illic tendebat Ulysses;
Hic lacer admissos terruit Hector equos.
Omnia namque tuo senior, te quærere misso,
Rettulerat nato Nestor; at ille mihi.
Rettulit et ferro Rhesumque Dolonaque cæsos;
40 Utque sit hic somno proditus, ille dolo.
Ausus es, o nimium nimiumque oblite tuorum,
Thracia nocturno tangere castra dolo;
Totque simul mactare viros, adjutus ab uno!
At bene cautus eras, et memor ante mei!
45 Usque metu micuere sinus; dum victor amicum
Dictus es Ismariis isse per agmen equis.
Sed mihi quid prodest vestris disjecta lacertis
Ilios? et, murus quod fuit ante, solum?
Si maneo, qualis Troja durante manebam:
50 Virque mihi, dempto fine carendus, abes?
Diruta sunt aliis, uni mihi Pergama restant;
Incola captivo quæ bove victor arat.
Jam seges est, ubi Troja fuit; resecandaque falce
Luxuriat, Phrygio sanguine pinguis, humus.
55 Semisepulta virum curvis feriuntur aratris
Ossa: ruinosas occulit herba domos.

Victor abes; nec scire mihi, quæ causa morandi,
Aut in quo lateas ferreus orbe, licet.
Quisquis ad hæc vertit peregrinam littora puppim,
60 Ille mihi de te multa rogatus abit.
Quamque tibi reddat, si te modo viderit usquam,
Traditur huic digitis charta notata meis.
Nos Pylon, antiqui Neleia Nestoris arva,
Misimus: incerta est fama remissa Pylo.
65 Misimus et Sparten: Sparte quoque nescia veri,
Quas habitas terras, aut ubi lentus abes.
Utilius starent etiam nunc mœnia Phœbi.
Irascor votis heu levis ipsa meis.
Scirem, ubi pugnares; et tantum bella timerem;
70 Et mea cum multis juncta querela foret.
Quid timeam ignoro; timeo tamen omnia demens;
Et patet in curas area lata meas.
Quæcunque æquor habet, quæcunque pericula tellus,
Tam longæ causas suspicor esse moræ.
75 Hæc ego dum stulte meditor (quæ vestra libido est,)
Esse peregrino captus amore potes.
Forsitan et narres, quam sit tibi rustica conjux:
Quæ tantum lanas non sinat esse rudes.
Fallar; et hoc crimen tenues vanescat in auras:
80 Ne-ve, revertendi liber, abesse velis.
Me pater Icarius viduo discedere lecto
Cogit, et immensas increpat usque moras.
Increpet usque licet: tua sum; tua dicar oportet:
Penelope conjux semper Ulyssis ero.

85 Ille tamen pietate mea precibusque pudicis
Frangitur, et vires temperat ipse suas.
Dulichii, Samiique, et, quos tulit alta Zacynthos,
Turba ruunt in me luxuriosa, proci;
Inque tua regnant, nullis prohibentibus, aula:
90 Viscera nostra, tuæ dilaniantur opes. [dirum,
Quid tibi Pisandrum, Polybumque, Medontaque
Eurymachique avidas Antinoique manus,
Atque alios referam, quos omnes turpiter absens
Ipse tuo partis sanguine rebus alis?
95 Irus egens, pecorisque Melanthius actor edendi,
Ultimus accedunt in tua damna pudor.
Tres sumus imbelles numero; sine viribus uxor,
Laertesque senex, Telemachusque puer.
Ille per insidias pæne est mihi nuper ademptus,
100 Dum parat, invitis omnibus, ire Pylon.
Di, precor, hoc jubeant, ut, euntibus ordine fatis,
Ille meos oculos comprimat, ille tuos.
Hoc faciunt custosque boum, longævaque nutrix;
Tertius, immundæ cura fidelis haræ.
105 Sed neque Laertes, ut qui sit inutilis armis,
Hostibus in mediis regna tenere valet.
Telemacho veniet (vivat modo) fortior ætas:
Nunc erat auxiliis illa tuenda patris.
Nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis.
110 Tu citius venias, portus et ara tuis!
Est tibi, sitque, precor, natus; qui mollibus annis
In patrias artes erudiendus erat.

Respice Laerten : ut jam sua lumina condas,
Extremum fati sustinet ille diem.
Certe ego, quæ fueram, te discedente, puella,
Protinus ut redeas, facta videbor anus.

DIDO ÆNEÆ.

[HEROID. EPIST. VII.]

ARGUMENT.

Æneas, son of Venus and Anchises, and son in law of Priam, king of Troy, was saved by his mother from destruction, when that city was taken and burnt. He sailed away from his native land, in quest of a home. Apollo had foretold him, that he should found the city of Rome, and the great Roman empire in Italy. After various adventures by sea, he arrived on the coast of Africa, where Dido was then building the city of Carthage. He was hospitably entertained by that fair queen, who fell in love with him. He delayed a long time at Carthage: but was commanded, by a messenger from Jupiter, to remember the great destiny which he was ordained to fulfil, and to leave that city. The pious Æneas obeyed the summons from heaven, and prepared for his departure: the forlorn and desperate Dido discovered his intention, and wrote him this letter, in the vain hope of shaking him in his resolution. She compares herself to the swan, which was supposed to sing at the point of death. Not that she believes she has any chance

of touching his heart: (*v.* 1—6.) she knows he has resolved on deserting her: yet how foolish it is of him to leave a certain, for an uncertain, settlement! How little chance has he of finding a second Carthage, or a second Dido! She is still as fond of him as ever,—ever thinking of him. Ungrateful, cruel as he is, she does but love him the more. (*v.* 7—30.) He *cannot* be the son of Venus;—the rocks and waves must have produced one so hard-hearted!

The weather is stormy: it would be at least prudent, as well as kind, to wait till the sky was calm. He has had experience enough of the fury of the sea; and the sea was especially bound to punish perfidious lovers, because Venus, the goddess of love, was born from the sea. (*v.* 31—56.) If he is overtaken by a storm, how dreadful will be his dismay! The memory of his perjuries, and the image of injured Dido, will rise up to his affrighted mind, and he will believe that the thunderbolts have been sent to smite his guilty head. (*v.* 63—70.) She bids him spare his son Iulus, if he will not spare her. It is mere folly to believe that one so false-hearted carried his household gods and his father out of the flames of Troy.

It is false: he deserted his wife Creusa. No doubt he had been tempest-tost now for seven years, as a punishment for his multiplied crimes. Yet she had hoped better things of him. (*v.* 71—86.) But the fate of Dido was always unhappy. She was driven from Tyre by her brother Pygmalion: her husband Sichæus was abominably murdered at an altar: though she had founded Carthage, yet she was harassed by incessant wars from the neighbouring princes. They formed a league against her, and threatened by force of arms to compel her to marry one of themselves, instead of the foreigner Æneas. (*v.* 89—102.) It would be better for Æneas to deliver her up to these suitors, or even to her ferocious brother. Let him not at all events be guilty of profane mockery, by taking his household gods with him: they would rather have perished in the conflagration of Troy, if they were only preserved to be worshipped by so wicked a man! But it is pretended that heaven bids him go: Would that heaven had forbidden him to come to Carthage! (*v.* 103—112.) He is going in search of a land and kingdom he may never reach; or it may cost him more labour to reach it, than it required to take Troy. Even if he be successful, he will be an old man before he gains success. He had better remain at Carthage, which it will cost no trouble to obtain. (*v.* 113.—134.) She implores him to spare her, whose only crime was, that she loved him too well. (*v.* 135—142.) Let him but stay: Dido will submit to be anything

with him. She knows the climate of the African shore; the weather will be stormy for some time: let him at least wait, till it changes for the better; let Dido have some time granted her, in which she may learn to submit to the loss of Æneas. (*v.* 145—158.) But if he will not listen to her, she is resolved on self-destruction. Would that he could see her as she writes! bathed in tears, with a drawn dagger on her lap! soon will it be driven into her bosom! Her sister Anna shall bury her, and place over her ashes an epitaph, which shall proclaim, that Æneas was the cause of Dido's death, though she perished by her own hand. (*v.* 159, *ad fin.*)

Sic, ubi Fata vocant, udis abjectus in herbis,
Ad vada Mæandri concinit albus olor.
Nec, quia te nostra sperem prece posse moveri,
Alloquor: adverso vovimus ista Deo.
5 Sed merita et famam, corpusque, animumque pudicum
Cum male perdiderim, perdere verba leve est.
Certus es ire tamen, miseramque relinquere Dido:
Atque idem venti vela fidemque ferent.
Certus es, Ænea, cum fœdere solvere naves;
10 Quæque ubi sint nescis, Itala regna sequi.
Nec nova Carthago, nec te crescentia tangunt
Mœnia; nec sceptro tradita summa tuo.
Facta fugis; facienda petis. Quærenda per orbem
Altera, quæsita est altera terra tibi.
15 Ut terram invenias, quis eam tibi tradet habendam?
Quis sua non notis arva tenenda dabit?
Alter habendus amor tibi restat, et altera Dido:
Quamque iterum fallas, altera danda fides.
Quando erit, ut condas instar Carthaginis urbem,
20 Et videas populos altus ab arce tuos?

Omnia ut eveniant, nec te tua vota morentur;
Unde tibi, quæ te sic amet, uxor erit?
Uror, ut inducto ceratæ sulfure tædæ;
Ut pia fumosis addita thura focis.
25 Æneas oculis semper vigilantis inhæret;
Ænean animo noxque diesque refert.
Ille quidem male gratus, et ad mea munera surdus;
Et quo, si non sim stulta, carere velim:
Non tamen Ænean, quamvis male cogitat, odi;
30 Sed queror infidum, questaque pejus amo.
Parce, Venus, nurui, durumque amplectere fratrem,
Frater Amor: castris militet ille tuis.
Fallor; et ista mihi falso jactatur imago.
Matris ab ingenio dissidet ille suæ.
35 Te lapis, et montes, innataque rupibus altis
Robora, te sævæ progenuere feræ:
Aut mare, quale vides agitari nunc quoque ventis;
Quo tamen adversis fluctibus ire paras.
Quo fugis? obstat hyems: hyemis mihi gratia prosit.
40 Aspice, ut eversas concitet Eurus aquas.
Quod tibi maluerim, sine me debere procellis:
Justior est animo ventus et unda tuo.
Non ego sum tanti (quamvis merearis, inique!)
Ut pereas, dum me per freta longa fugis.
45 Exerces pretiosa odia, et constantia magno,
Si, dum me careas, est tibi vile mori.
Jam venti ponent, strataque æqualiter unda,
Cæruleis Triton per mare curret equis.

Tu quoque cum ventis utinam mutabilis esses!
50 Et, nisi duritia robora vincis, eris.
Quid? si nescieris, insana quid æquora possint?
Expertæ toties tam male credis aquæ?
Ut pelago suadente etiam retinacula solvas,
Multa tamen latus tristia pontus habet.
55 Nec violasse fidem tentantibus æquora prodest:
Perfidiæ pœnas exigit ille locus:
Præcipue cum læsus Amor; quia mater Amoris
Nuda Cytheriacis edita fertur aquis.
Perdita ne perdam timeo, noceamve nocenti;
60 Neu bibat æquoreas naufragus hostis aquas.
Vive, precor: sic te melius, quam funere, perdam.
Tu potius leti causa ferare mei.
Finge, age, te rapido (nullum sit in omine pondus)
Turbine deprendi: quid tibi mentis erit?
65 Protinus occurrent falsæ perjuria linguæ,
Et Phrygia Dido fraude coacta mori.
Conjugis ante oculos deceptæ stabit imago
Tristis, et effusis sanguinolenta comis.
Quicquid id est, totum merui, concedite; dicas:
70 Quæque cadent, in te fulmina missa putes.
Da breve sævitiæ spatium pelagique tuæque:
Grande moræ pretium tuta futura via est.
Nec mihi parcatur; puero parcatur Iulo.
Te satis est titulum mortis habere meæ.
75 Quid puer Ascanius, quid Di meruere Penates?
Ignibus ereptos obruet unda Deos.

Sed neque fers tecum; nec, quæ mihi, perfide, jactas,
Presserunt humeros sacra paterque tuos.
Omnia mentiris: nec enim tua fallere lingua
80 Incipit a nobis; primaque plector ego.
Si quæras, ubi sit formosi mater Iuli;
Occidit, a duro sola relicta viro.
Nec mihi mens dubia est, quin te tua numina damnent;
Per mare, per terras, septima jactat hyems.
85 Diva parens, seniorque pater, pia sarcina nati,
Spem mihi mansuri rite dedere viri.
Si fuit errandum, causas habet error honestas:
Adde fidem; nulla parte pigendus erit.
Durat in extremum, vitæque novissima nostræ
90 Prosequitur fati, qui fuit ante, tenor.
Occidit internas conjux mactatus ad aras;
Et sceleris tanti præmia frater habet.
Exul agor; cineresque viri patriamque relinquo;
Et feror in duras, hoste sequente, vias.
95 Applicor ignotis: fratrique elapsa fretoque,
Quod tibi donavi, perfide, littus emo.
Urbem constitui; lateque patentia fixi
Mœnia, finitimis invidiosa locis.
Bella tument: bellis peregrina et fœmina tentor:
100 Vixque rudes portas urbis et arma paro.
Mille procis placui; qui me coiere, querentes
Nescio quem thalamis præposuisse suis.
Quid dubitas vinctam Gætulo tradere Iarbæ!
Præbuerim sceleri brachia nostra tuo.

105 Est etiam frater; cujus manus impia possit
Respergi nostro, sparsa cruore viri.
Pone Deos, et quæ tangendo sacra profanas:
Non bene cœlestes impia dextra colit.
Si tu cultor eras elapsis igne futurus;
110 Pœnitet elapsos ignibus esse deos.
Forsitan et gravidam Dido, scelerate, relinquas;
Parsque tui lateat corpore clausa meo.
Accedat fatis matris miserabilis infans;
Et nondum nato funeris auctor eris.
115 Cumque parente sua frater morietur Iuli,
Pœnaque connexos auferet una duos.
Sed jubet ire deus: vellem vetuisset adire;
Punica nec Teucris pressa fuisset humus.
Hoc duce (nempe deo) ventis agitaris iniquis;
120 Et teris in rapido tempora longa freto.
Pergama vix tanto tibi erant repetenda labore,
Hectore si vivo, quanta fuere, forent.
Non patrium Simoenta petis, sed Tybridis undas:
Nempe, ut pervenias quo cupis, hospes eris.
125 Utque latet, vitatque tuas abstrusa carinas,
Vix tibi continget terra petita seni.
Hos potius populos in dotem, ambage remissa,
Accipe, et advectas Pygmalionis opes.
Ilion in Tyriam transfer felicius urbem,
130 Inque loco regis sceptra sacrata tene.
Si tibi mens avida est belli, si quærit Iulus
Unde suo partus Marte triumphus eat:

Quem superet, ne quid desit, præbebimus hostem:
Hic pacis leges, hic locus arma capit.
135 Tu modo, per matrem, fraternaque tela sagittas,
Perque fugæ comites, Dardana sacra, deos;—
(Sic superent quoscumque tua de gente reportas,
Mars ferus et damni sit modus ille tui:
Ascaniusque suos feliciter impleat annos,
140 Et senis Anchisæ molliter ossa cubent,)
Parce precor domui, quæ se tibi tradit habendam.
Quod crimen dicis, præter amasse, meum?
Non ego sum Phthias, magnisve oriunda Mycenis;
Nec steterunt in te virque paterque meus.
145 Si pudet uxoris, non nupta, sed hospita dicar:
Dum tua sit Dido, quidlibet esse feret.
Nota mihi freta sunt Afrum frangentia littus:
Temporibus certis dantque negantque viam.
Cum dabit aura viam, præbebis carbasa ventis;
150 Nunc levis ejectam continet alga ratem.
Tempus ut observem, manda mihi; certius ibis:
Nec te, si cupies ipse, manere sinam.
Et socii requiem poscunt, laniataque classis
Postulat exiguas semirefecta moras.
155 Pro meritis, et siqua tibi debebimus ultro,
Pro spe conjugii, tempora parva peto;
Dum freta mitescunt, et Amor; dum tempore et usu
Fortiter edisco tristia posse pati.
Sin minus; est animus nobis effundere vitam.
160 In me crudelis non potes esse diu!

Adspicias utinam, quæ sit scribentis imago !
Scribimus ; et gremio Troicus ensis adest :
Perque genas lacrymæ strictum labuntur in ensem ;
Qui jam pro lacrymis sanguine tinctus erit.
165 Quam bene conveniunt fato tua munera nostro !
Instruis impensa nostra sepulcra brevi.
Nec mea nunc primo feriuntur pectora telo ;
Ille locus sævi vulnus Amoris habet.
Anna soror, soror Anna, meæ male conscia culpæ,
170 Jam dabis in cineres ultima dona meos.
Nec, consumpta rogis, inscribar Elissa Sichæi ;
Hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen erit :
Præbuit Æneas et causam mortis et ensem :
Ipsa sua Dido concidit usa manu.

I.

Ex TIBULLO (Lib. II. Eleg. 5.)

The Poet commemorates the arrival of Æneas in Italy, and his victory over Turnus. Apollo is the god of augury: he had inspired the Sibyl with infallible truth, and she had foretold to Æneas that he should be victorious over all Italian foes, and should found the mighty empire of Rome.

PHŒBE, fave: novus ingreditur tua templa sacerdos:
Huc, age, cum cithara carminibusque veni.
Nunc te vocales impellere pollice chordas;
Nunc precor ad laudes flectere verba meas.
5 Ipse, triumphali devinctus tempora lauro,
Dum cumulant aras, ad tua sacra veni.
Sed nitidus, pulcherque veni. Nunc indue vestem
Sepositam; longas nunc bene pecte comas:
Qualem te memorant, Saturno rege fugato,
10 Victori laudes concinuisse Jovi.
Tu procul eventura vides: tibi deditus augur
Scit bene, quid fati provida cantet avis:
Tuque regis sortes: per te præsentit aruspex,
Lubrica signavit quum deus exta notis.
15 Te duce, Romanos nunquam frustrata Sibylla est,
Abdita quæ senis fata canit pedibus.

Hæc dedit Æneæ sortes (postquam ille parentem
Dicitur, et raptos sustinuisse Lares:
Nec fore credebat Romam, quum mœstus ab alto
20 Ilion, ardentes respiceretque deos.)
Impiger Ænea, volitantis frater Amoris,
Troica qui profugis sacra vehis ratibus,
Jam tibi Laurentes adsignat Jupiter agros;
Jam vocat errantes hospita terra Lares.
25 Illic sanctus eris, quum te veneranda Numici
Unda deum cœlo miserit Indigetem.
Ecce super fessas volitat Victoria puppes;
Tandem ad Trojanos diva superba venit.
Ecce mihi lucent Rutulis incendia castris;
30 Jam tibi prædico, barbare Turne, necem.
Ante oculos Laurens castrum, murusque Lavini est,
Albaque ab Ascanio condita longa duce.
Te quoque jam video, Marti placitura sacerdos,
Ilia, Vestales deseruisse focos.
35 Carpite nunc, tauri, de septem montibus herbas,
Dum licet; hic magnæ jam locus urbis erit.
Roma, tuum nomen terris fatale regendis,
Qua sua de cœlo prospicit arva Ceres;
Quaque patent ortus, et qua fluitantibus undis
40 Solis anhelantes abluit amnis equos.
Troja quidem tunc se mirabitur; et sibi dicet
Vos bene tam longa consuluisse via.

II.

Ex OVIDII FAST. Lib. I. (Ver. 469.)

Evander, an ancient king of Arcadia, being expelled from his dominions, together with his prophetic mother Carmentis, arrives in Italy.

Orta prior Luna (de se si creditur ipsi)
A magno tellus Arcade nomen habet.
Hic fuit Evander; qui, quamquam clarus utroque,
Nobilior sacræ sanguine matris erat:
5 Quæ, simul æthereos animo conceperat ignes,
Ore dabat vero carmina, plena dei.
Dixerat hæc, nato motus instare sibique,
Multam præterito tempore nacta fidem.
Nam juvenis, vera nimium cum matre, fugatus
10 Deserit Arcadiam Parrhasiumque Larem.
Cui genitrix flenti; "Fortuna viriliter," inquit,
("Siste, puer, lacrymas) ista ferenda tibi est.
Sic erat in fatis; nec te tua culpa fugavit,
Sed deus: offenso pulsus es urbe deo.
15 Non meriti pœnam pateris, sed Numinis iram.
Est aliquid magnis crimen abesse malis.
Conscia mens ut cuique sua est, ita concipit intra
Pectora pro facto spemque metumque suo.

Nec tamen ut primus mœre, mala talia passus:
20 Obruit ingentes ista procella viros.
Passus idem, Tyriis qui quondam pulsus ab oris,
Cadmus, in Aonia constitit exsul humo.
Passus idem Tydeus, et idem Pagasæus Iason:
Et quos præterea longa referre mora est.
25 Omne solum forti patria est, ut piscibus æquor;
Ut volucri, vacuo quidquid in orbe patet.
Nec fera tempestas toto tamen horret in anno;
Et tibi (crede mihi) tempora veris erunt."
Vocibus Evander firmata mente parentis
30 Nave secat fluctus, Hesperiamque tenet.

III.

A prophecy of Carmentis respecting the future greatness of Rome.

FAST. Lib. I. 509.

Dique petitorum, dixit, salvete locorum;
Tuque novos cœlo terra datura deos,
Fluminaque et Fontes, quibus utitur hospita tellus,
Et nemorum divæ, Naiadumque chori;
5 Este bonis avibus visi natoque mihique;
Ripaque felici tacta sit ista pede!
Fallor? an hi fient ingentia mœnia colles?
Juraque ab hac terra cætera terra petet?

Montibus his olim totus promittitur orbis.
10 Quis tantum fati credat habere locum?
Et jam Dardaniæ tangent hæc littora pinus:
Hic quoque causa novi fœmina Martis erit.
Care nepos, Palla, funesta quid induis arma?
Indue: non humili vindice cæsus eris.
15 Victa tamen vinces, eversaque Troja resurges.
Obruet hostiles ista ruina domos.
Urite victrices Neptunia Pergama flammæ:
Num minus hic toto est altior orbe cinis?
Jam pius Æneas sacra, et, sacra altera, patrem
20 Afferet: Iliacos excipe, Vesta, deos.
Tempus erit, cum vos orbemque tuebitur idem:
Et fient ipso sacra colente deo:
Et penes Augustos patriæ tutela manebit.
Hanc fas imperii fræna tenere domum.
25 Inde nepos, natusque dei (licet ipse recuset)
Pondera cœlesti mente paterna feret.
Utque ego perpetuis olim sacrabor in aris;
Sic Augusta novum Julia numen erit.

IV.

Hercules arrives in Latium, bringing with him the oxen of Geryon. Cacus, a monster who dwelt on Mount Aventine, steals them. Hercules fights and kills him, and recovers the cattle.

FAST. Lib. I. 539.

Puppibus egressus Latia stetit exul in herba.
  Felix, exilium cui locus ille fuit!
Nec mora longa fuit: stabant nova tecta: nec alter
  Montibus Ausoniis Arcade major erat.
5 Ecce boves illuc Erytheïdas applicat heros,
  Emensus longi claviger orbis iter.
Dumque huic hospitium domus est Tegeæa, vagantur
  Incustoditæ læta per arva boves.
Mane erat: excussus somno Tirynthius hospes,
10 De numero tauros sentit abesse duos.
Nulla videt taciti quærens vestigia furti:
  Traxerat aversos Cacus in antra feros:
Cacus, Aventinæ timor atque infamia sylvæ,
  Non leve finitimis hospitibusque malum.
15 Dira viro facies: vires pro corpore; corpus
  Grande: pater monstri Mulciber hujus erat.
Proque domo, longis spelunca recessibus ingens
  Abdita, vix ipsis invenienda feris.
Ora super postes, adfixaque brachia pendent;
20 Squallidaque humanis ossibus albet humus.

Servata male parte boum Jove natus abibat;
Mugitum rauco furta dedere sono.
Accipio revocamen, ait; vocemque secutus,
Impia per sylvas ultor ad antra venit.
25 Ille aditum fracti præstruxerat obice montis:
Vix juga movisseut quinque bis illud onus:
Nititur hic humeris, (cœlum quoque sederat illis,)
Et vastum motu collabefactat onus: [ipsum:
Quod simul evulsum est, fragor æthera terruit
30 Ictaque subsedit pondere molis humus.
Prima movet Cacus collata prælia dextra;
Remque ferox saxis stipitibusque gerit.
Quis ubi nil agitur, patrias male fortis ad artes
Confugit, et flammas ore sonante vomit.
35 Quas quoties proflat, spirare Typhoëa credas,
Et rapidum Ætnæo fulgur ab igne jaci.
Occupat Alcides: adductaque clava trinodis
Ter quater adversi sedit in ore viri.
Ille cadit, mixtosque vomit cum sanguine fumos;
40 Et lato moriens pectore plangit humum.

V.

The story of the birth of Romulus and Remus, and how their uncle Amulius ordered them to be drowned in the river Tiber: how they were saved from death, and suckled by a wolf: how they grew up, and became valiant and famous men: how Romulus killed Amulius: how Rome was founded, and Remus unfortunately killed by his brother's order.

FAST. LIB. III. 1.—II. 385.—IV. 809.

BELLICE, depositis clypeo paulisper et hasta,
Mars, ades; et nitidas casside solve comas.
Ipse vides manibus peragi fera bella Minervæ:
Num minus ingenuis artibus illa vacat?
5 Palladis exemplo ponendæ tempora sume
Cuspidis: invenies et quod inermis agas.
Tum quoque inermis eras, cum te Romana sacerdos
Cepit; ut huic Urbi semina digna dares.
Ilia Vestalis (quid enim vetat inde moveri?)
10 Sacra lavaturas mane petebat aquas.
Ventum erat ad molli declivem tramite ripam:
Ponitur e summa fictilis urna coma.
Fessa resedit humi; ventosque accepit aperto
Pectore; turbatas restituitque comas.
15 Dum sedet, umbrosæ salices, volucresque canoræ
Fecerunt somnos, et leve murmur aquæ.
Blanda quies victis furtim subrepit ocellis;
Et cadit a mento languida facta manus.

Languida consurgit; nec scit cur languida surgat;
20 Et peragit tales, arbore nixa, sonos:
"Utile sit, faustumque, precor, quod imagine somni
Vidimus; an somno clarius illud erat?
Ignibus Iliacis aderam; cum lapsa capillis
Decidit ante sacros lanea vitta focos.
25 Inde duæ pariter (visu mirabile!) palmæ
Surgunt; ex illis altera major erat;
Et gravibus ramis totum protexerat orbem;
Contigeratque nova sidera summa coma.
Ecce meus ferrum patruus molitur in illas:
30 Terreor admonitu; corque timore micat.
Martia Picus avis gemino pro stipite pugnant,
Et Lupa; tuta per hos utraque palma fuit."
Dixerat; et plenam non firmis viribus urnam
Sustulit; implerat, dum sua visa refert.
35 Interea, crescente Remo, crescente Quirino,
Pondere cœlesti [Sylvia mater] erat.
Hæc ubi cognovit contemptor Amulius æqui,
(Nam raptas fratri victor habebat opes;)—
Auferri jussit pueros, et in amne necari.
40 Quid facis? ex istis Romulus alter erit.
Jussa recusantes peragunt lacrymosa ministri:
Flent tamen, et geminos in loca jussa ferunt.
Albula, quem Tiberin mersus Tiberinus in unda
Reddidit, hybernis forte tumebat aquis.
45 Huc ubi venerunt, nec jam procedere possunt
Longius, ex illis unus, an alter, ait:

"At quam sunt similes! at quam formosus uterque!
Plus tamen ex illis iste vigoris habet.
Si genus arguitur vultu (ni fallit imago,)
50 Nescio quem vobis suspicor esse deum.
At si quis vestræ deus esset originis auctor,
In tam præcipiti tempore ferret opem.
Ferret opem certe, si non ope mater egeret;
Quæ facta est uno mater et orba die.
55 Nata simul, peritura simul, simul ite sub undas
Corpora." Desierat; deposuitque sinu.
Vagierunt clamore pari; sentire putares:
Hi redeunt udis in sua tecta genis.
Sustinet impositos summa cavus alveus unda:
60 Heu quantum fati pava tabella vehit!
Alveus in limo sylvis appulsus opacis,
Paulatim fluvio deficiente, sedet.
Venit ad expositos (mirum!) lupa fœta gemellos.
Quis credat pueris non nocuisse feram?
65 Non nocuisse, parum est; prodest quoque: quos lupa nutrit,
Prodere cognatæ sustinuere manus?
Constitit, et cauda teneris blanditur alumnis,
Et fingit lingua corpora bina sua.
Marte satos scires: timor abfuit: ubera ducunt;
70 Et sibi permissi lactis aluntur ope.—
Martia ter senos proles adoleverat annos;
Et suberat flavæ jam nova barba comæ.
Omnibus agricolis armentorumque magistris
Iliadæ fratres jura petita dabant.

75 Sæpe domum veniunt prædonum sanguine læti:
Et redigunt actos in sua rura boves.
Ut genus audierunt, animos pater editus auget;
Et pudet in paucis nomen habere casis:
Romuleoque cadit trajectus Amulius ense;
80 Regnaque longævo restituuntur avo.—
Jam luerat pœnas frater Numitoris, et omne
Pastorum gemino sub duce vulgus erat.
Contrahere agrestes, et mœnia ponere, utrique
Convenit. Ambigitur nomina ponat uter.
85 "Nil opus est," dixit, "certamine," Romulus, "ullo:
Magna fides avium est: experiamur aves."
Res placet: Alter init nemorosi saxa Palati;
Alter Aventinum mane cacumen adit.
Sex Remus; Hic volucres bis sex videt ordine: pacto
90 Statur; et arbitrium Romulus urbis habet.
Apta dies legitur, qua mœnia signet aratro;
Sacra Palis suberant; inde movetur opus.
Inde premens stivam designat mœnia sulco:
Alba jugum niveo cum bove vacca tulit.
95 Vox fuit hæc Regis: "Condenti, Jupiter, urbem,
Et genitor Mavors, Vestaque mater, ades:
Quosque pium est adhibere Deos, advertite cuncti;
Auspicibus vobis hoc mihi surgat opus.
Longa sit huic ætas, dominæque potentia terræ;
100 Sitque sub hac oriens occiduusque dies."

Ille precabatur: tonitru dedit omina lævo
Jupiter; et lævo fulmina missa polo.
Augurio læti jaciunt fundamina cives;
Et novus exiguo tempore murus erat.
Hoc Celer urget opus, quem Romulus ipse vocarat;
"Sintque, Celer, curæ," dixerat, "ista tuæ:—
Neve quis aut muros, aut versam vomere terram
Transeat; audentem talia dede neci."
Quod Remus ignorans, humiles contemnere muros
Cœpit, et, "His populus," dicere, "tutus erit?"
Nec mora; transiluit. Rutro Celer occupat ausum;
Ille premit duram sanguinolentus humum.
Hæc ubi Rex didicit, lacrymas introrsus obortas
Devorat, et clausum pectore vulnus habet.
Flere palam non vult, exemplaque fortia servat:
"Sicque meos muros transeat hostis!" ait.
Dat tamen exsequias: nec jam suspendere fletum
Sustinet, et pietas dissimulata patet.
Osculaque applicuit posito suprema feretro;
Atque ait, "Invito frater adempte, vale!"

VI.

How Rome was peopled by Sabine women.

FAST. LIB. III. 179.—Ars Amat. LIB. I. 103.

MARS LOQUITUR.

PARVA fuit, si prima velis elementa referre,
Roma; sed in parva spes tamen hujus erat.
Mœnia jam stabant, populis angusta futuris;
Credita sed turbæ tunc nimis ampla suæ.
5 Quæ fuerit nostri, si quæris, regia nati,
Aspice de canna straminibusque domum.
In stipula placidi carpebat munera somni;
Et tamen ex illo venit in astra toro.
Jamque loco majus Romanus nomen habebat:
10 Nec conjux illi, nec socer ullus erat.
Spernebant generos inopes vicinia dives;
Et male credebar sanguinis auctor ego.
In stabulis habitasse, boves pavisse, nocebat;
Jugeraque inculti pauca tenere soli.
15 Extremis dantur connubia gentibus; at, quæ
Romano vellet nubere, nulla fuit.
Indolui; patriamque dedi tibi, Romule, mentem:
"Tolle preces," dixi; "quod petis, arma dabunt.
Festa para Conso: Consus tibi cætera dicet;
20 Ipso festa die dum sua sacra canes."—

Tunc neque marmoreo pendebant vela theatro;
Nec fuerant liquido pulpita rubra croco:
Illic, quas tulerant nemorosa Palatia, frondes
Simpliciter positæ; scena sine arte fuit:
25 In gradibus sedit populus de cespite factis,
Qualibet hirsutas fronde tegente comas.
Respiciunt, oculisque notant sibi quisque puellam,
Quam velit: et tacito pectore multa movent.
Dumque, rudem præbente modum tibicine Thusco,
30 Ludius æquatam ter pede pulsat humum;
In medio plausu (plausus tunc arte carebat)
Rex populo prædæ signa petenda dedit.
Protinus exsiliunt, animum clamore fatentes,
Virginibus cupidas injiciuntque manus.
35 Ut fugiunt aquilas, timidissima turba, columbæ,
Utque fugit visos agna novella lupos;
Sic illæ timuere viros sine lege ruentes:
Constitit in nulla, qui fuit ante, color;
Nam timor unus erat; facies non una timoris:
40 Pars laniat crines; pars sine mente sedet:
Altera mœsta silet: frustra vocat altera matrem:
Hæc queritur; stupet hæc: hæc manet; illa fugit.
Ducuntur raptæ, genialis præda, puellæ;
Et potuit multas ipse decere pudor.
45 Si qua repugnarat nimium, comitemque negarat:
Sublatam cupido vir tulit ipse sinu.
Intumuere Cures, et quos dolor attigit idem:
Tum primum generis intulit arma socer.

Jamque fere raptæ matrum quoque nomen habebant;
50 Tractaque erant longa bella propinqua mora.
Conveniunt nuptæ dictam Junonis in ædem;
Quas inter mea sic est nurus orsa loqui:
"O pariter raptæ (quoniam hoc commune tenemus),
Non ultra lente possumus esse piæ.
55 Stant acies; sed utra di sint pro parte rogandi,
Eligite; hinc conjux, hinc pater arma tenent.
Quærendum, viduæ fieri malimus, an orbæ;
Consilium vobis forte piumque dabo."
Consilium dederat: parent, crinemque resolvunt;
60 Mœstaque funerea corpora veste tegunt.
Jam stabant acies, ferro mortique paratæ;
Jam lituus pugnæ signa daturus erat;
Cum raptæ veniunt inter patresque virosque;
Inque sinu natos, pignora cara, ferunt.
65 Ut medium campi passis tetigere capillis,
In terram posito procubuere genu;
Et, quasi sentirent, blando clamore nepotes
Tendebant ad avos brachia parva suos.
Qui poterat, clamabat avum, tum denique visum;
70 Et, qui vix poterat, posse coactus erat.
Tela viris animusque cadunt; gladiisque remotis,
Dant soceri generis, accipiuntque, manus:
Laudatasque tenent natas; scutoque nepotem
Fert avus: hic scutis dulcior usus erat.

VII.

The death of Romulus.

Fast. Lib. II. 481.

JAM Pater armipotens, postquam nova mœnia vidit,
Multaque Romulea bella peracta manu,
"Jupiter, inquit, habet Romana potentia vires;
Sanguinis officio non eget illa mei.
5 Redde patri natum: quamvis intercidit alter,
Pro se, proque Remo, qui mihi restat, erit.
Unus erit, quem tu tolles in cærula cœli;
Tu mihi dixisti: sint rata dicta Jovis."
Jupiter annuerat: nutu tremefactus uterque
10 Est polus; et cœli pondera sensit Atlas.
Est locus; antiqui Capream dixere paludem;
Forte tuis illic, Romule, jura dabas.
Sol fugit, et removent subeuntia nubila cœlum;
Et gravis effusis decidit imber aquis.
15 Hinc tonat, hinc missis abrumpitur ignibus æther.
Fit fuga: Rex patriis astra petebat equis.
Luctus erat, falsæque Patres in crimine cædis;
Hæsissetque animis forsitan illa fides.
Sed Proculus Longa veniebat Julius Alba;
20 Lunaque fulgebat; nec facis usus erat;
Cum subito motu nubes crepuere sinistræ:
Rettulit ille gradus; horrueruntque comæ.

Pulcher, et humano major, trabeaque decorus,
Romulus in media visus adesse via;
25 Et dixisse simul, "Prohibe lugere Quirites;
Nec violent lacrymis numina nostra suis.
Thura ferant, placentque novum pia turba Quirinum;
Et patrias artes, militiamque colant."
Jussit; et in tenues oculis evanuit auras.
30 Convocat hic Patres; jussaque verba refert.
Templa Deo fiunt: collis quoque dictus ab illo:
Et referunt certi sacra paterna dies.

VIII.

Numa, the second king of Rome, establishes a code of laws, by the inspiration of the nymph Egeria.

Fast. Lib. III. 263.

Vallis Aricinæ, sylva præcinctus opaca,
Est lacus, antiqua religione sacer.
Hic latet Hippolytus, furiis direptus equorum;
Unde nemus nullis illud initur equis.
5 Licia dependent, longas velantia sepes;
Et posita est meritæ multa tabella deæ.
Sæpe potens voti, frontem redimita coronis,
Fœmina lucentes portat ab urbe faces.
Defluit incerto lapidosus murmure rivus;
10 Sæpe, sed exiguis haustibus, inde bibes.

Egeria est, quæ præbet aquas, dea grata Camœnis:
Illa Numæ conjux consiliumque fuit.
Principio nimium promptos ad bella Quirites
Molliri placuit jure, deumque metu.
15 Inde datæ leges, ne firmior omnia posset:
Cœptaque sunt pure tradita sacra coli.
Exuitur feritas, armisque potentius æquum est;
Et cum cive pudet conseruisse manus.

IX.

The sacred shield, called Ancile, falls from heaven.

Fast. Lib. III. 357.

Mollis erat tellus rorata mane pruina;
Ante sui populus limina regis adest.
Prodit, et in solio medius consedit acerno;
Innumeri circa stantque silentque viri.
5 Ortus erat summo tantummodo margine Phœbus;
Sollicitæ mentes speque metuque pavent.
Constitit, atque, caput niveo velatus amictu,
Jam bene dis notas sustulit ille manus;
Atque ita, "Tempus adest promissi muneris," inquit:
10 "Pollicitam dictis, Jupiter, adde fidem."
Dum loquitur, totum jam Sol emerserat orbem;
Et gravis æthereo venit ab axe fragor.

Ter tonuit sine nube deus, tria fulgura misit—
Credite dicenti; mira, sed acta, loquor!
15 A media cœlum regione dehiscere cœpit;
Submisere oculos cum duce turba suos:
Ecce levi scutum versatum leniter aura
Decidit: a populo clamor ad astra venit.
Tollit humo munus cæsa prius ille juvenca,
20 Quæ dederat nulli colla premenda jugo.
Idque Ancile vocat, quod ab omni parte recisum est;
Quaque notes oculis, angulus omnis abest.
Tum, memor imperii sortem consistere in illo,
Consilium multæ calliditatis init.
25 Plura jubet fieri simili cælata figura;
Error ut ante oculos insidiantis eat.

X.

Tullia drives her carriage over the body of her murdered Father, Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome.

Fast. Lib. VI. 587.

Tullia, conjugio, sceleris mercede, peracto,
His solita est dictis exstimulare virum:
"Quid juvat esse pares, te nostræ cæde sororis,
Meque tui fratris, si pia vita placet?
5 Vivere debuerant et vir meus, et tua conjux,
Si nullum ausuri majus eramus opus.

Et caput et regnum facio dotale parentis:
Si vir es, i, dictas exige dotis opes.
Regia res scelus est; socero cape regna necato;
10 Et nostras patrio sanguine tinge manus."
Talibus instinctus solio privatus in alto
Sederat: attonitum vulgus ad arma ruit.
Hinc cruor, hinc cædes; infirmaque vincitur ætas:
Sceptra gener socero rapta Superbus habet.
15 Ipse sub Esquiliis, ubi erat sua regia, cæsus,
Concidit in dura sanguinolentus humo.
Filia, carpento patrios initura Penates,
Ibat per medias alta feroxque vias.
Corpus ut aspexit, lacrymis auriga profusis
20 Restitit; hunc tali corripit illa sono:
"Vadis, an exspectas pretium pietatis amarum?
Duc, inquam, invitas ipsa per ora rotas."
Certa fides facti; dictus Sceleratus ab illa
Vicus, et æterna res ea pressa nota.

XI.

The capture of the town of Gabii.

Fast. Lib. II. 687.

Ultima Tarquinius Romanæ gentis habebat
Regna: vir injustus, fortis ad arma tamen.
Ceperat hic alias, alias everterat urbes;
Et Gabios turpi fecerat arte suos.

5 Namque trium minimus, proles manifesta Superbi,
In medios hostes nocte silente venit.
Nudarant gladios: "Occidite, dixit, inermem!
Hoc cupiant fratres, Tarquiniusque pater,
Qui mea crudeli laceravit verbere terga—"
10 (Dicere ut hoc posset, verbera passus erat.)
Luna fuit: spectant juvenem, gladiosque recondunt,
Tergaque, deducta veste, notata vident.
Flent quoque, et, ut secum tueatur bella, precantur;
Callidus ignaris annuit ille viris.
15 Jamque potens, misso genitorem appellat amico,
Prodendi Gabios quod sibi monstret iter.
Hortus odoratis suberat cultissimus herbis,
Sectus humum rivo lene sonantis aquæ.
Illic Tarquinius mandata latentia nati
20 Accipit, et virga lilia summa metit.
Nuncius ut rediit, decussaque lilia dixit;
Filius, "Agnosco jussa parentis," ait.
Nec mora: Principibus cæsis ex urbe Gabina,
Traduntur ducibus mœnia nuda suis.

XII.

Lucretia, unable to survive the disgrace which had befallen her, puts herself to death. Tarquin, the seventh king of Rome, is banished, kingly power abolished, and consular power established at Rome.

Fast. Lib. II. 813.

Jamque erat orta dies: passis sedet illa capillis;
Ut solet ad nati mater itura rogum.

Grandævumque patrem fido cum conjuge castris
Evocat; et posita venit uterque mora.
5 Utque vident habitum; "Quæ luctus causa?" requirunt:
"Cui paret exsequias, quove sit icta malo?"
Illa diu reticet, pudibundaque celat amictu
Ora: fluunt lacrymæ more perennis aquæ.
Hinc pater, hinc conjux lacrymas solantur, et orant
10 Indicet: et cæco fleutque paventque metu.
Ter conata loqui; ter destitit: ausaque quarto,
Non oculos adeo sustulit illa suos.
"Hoc quoque Tarquinio debebimus? Eloquar," inquit,
"Eloquar infelix dedecus ipsa meum."
15 Quæque potest, narrat; restabant ultima: flevit;
Et matronales erubuere genæ.
Dant veniam facto genitor conjuxque coacto:
"Quam," dixit, "veniam vos datis, ipsa nego."
Nec mora: celato figit sua pectora ferro;
20 Et cadit in patrios sanguinolenta pedes.
Tunc quoque, jam moriens, ne non procumbat honeste,
Respicit: hæc etiam cura cadentis erat.
Ecce super corpus, communia damna gementes,
Obliti decoris, virque paterque jacent.
25 Brutus adest; tandemque animo sua nomina fallit;
Fixaque semanimi corpore tela rapit.
Stillantemque tenens generoso sanguine cultrum,
Edidit impavidos ore minante sonos:

"Per tibi ego hunc juro fortem castumque cruorem,
30 Perque tuos Manes, qui mihi Numen erunt;
Tarquinium pœnas profuga cum stirpe daturum:
Jam satis est virtus dissimulata diu."
Illa jacens ad verba oculos sine lumine movit,
Visaque concussa dicta probare coma.
35 Fertur in exsequias animi matrona virilis;
Et secum lacrymas invidiamque trahit.
Vulnus inane patet. Brutus clamore Quirites
Concitat, et Regis facta nefanda refert.
Tarquinius cum prole fugit; capit annua Consul
40 Jura: dies regnis illa suprema fuit.

XIII.

The expedition and death of the 300 Fabii.

Fast. Lib. II. 197.

Una domus vires et onus susceperat urbis:
Sumunt gentiles arma professa manus.
Egreditur castris miles generosus ab isdem;
E quis dux fieri quilibet aptus erat.
5 Ut celeri passu Cremeram tetigere rapacem;
(Turbidus hybernis ille fluebat aquis,)
Castra loco ponunt: destrictis ensibus ipsi
Tyrrhenum valido Marte per agmen eunt:
Non aliter, quam cum Libyca de rupe leones
10 Invadunt sparsos lata per arva greges.

Diffugiunt hostes, inhonestaque vulnera tergo
Accipiunt; Thusco sanguine terra rubet.
Sic iterum, sic sæpe cadunt: ubi vincere aperte
Non datur, insidias armaque cæca parant.
15 Campus erat; campi claudebant ultima colles,
Sylvaque montanas occulere apta feras.
In medio paucos, armentaque rara relinquunt;
Cætera virgultis abdita turba latet.
Ecce, velut torrens, undis pluvialibus auctus,
20 Aut nive, quæ Zephyro victa tepente fluit,
Per sata, perque vias fertur; nec, ut ante solebat,
Riparum clausas margine finit aquas:
Sic Fabii latis vellem discursibus implent;
Quosque vident, spernunt; nec metus alter inest.
25 Quo ruitis, generosa domus? male creditur hosti:
Simplex nobilitas, perfida tela cave.
Fraude perit virtus: in apertos undique campos
Prosiliunt hostes, et latus omne tenent.
Quid faciant pauci, contra tot millia, fortes?
30 Quidve, quod in misero tempore restet, habent?
Sicut aper, sylvis longe Laurentibus actus,
Fulmineo celeres dissipat ore canes;
Mox tamen ipse perit: sic non moriuntur inulti;
Vulneraque alterna dantque feruntque manu.
35 Una dies Fabios ad bellum miserat omnes;
Ad bellum missos perdidit una dies.
Ut tamen Herculeæ superessent semina gentis,
Credibile est ipsos consuluisse deos:

Nam puer impubes, et adhuc non utilis armis,
40 Unus de Fabia gente relictus erat.
Scilicet ut posses olim tu, Maxime, nasci:
Cui res cunctando restituenda foret.

XIV.

An image of Minerva, called Palladium, was fabled to have fallen from heaven on the Trojan Mount Ida. It was afterwards conveyed to Rome, where it was kept in the temple of Vesta. When this temple was on fire, Metellus rushed into the flames, and rescued the statue, on the preservation of which the safety of Rome depended.

Fast. Lib. VI. 419.

Mœnia Dardanides nuper nova fecerat Ilus;
Ilus adhuc Asiæ dives habebat opes.
Creditur armiferæ signum cœleste Minervæ
Urbis in Iliacæ desiluisse juga.
5 Cura videre fuit: vidi templumque locumque:
Hoc superest illi: Pallada Roma tenet.
Consulitur Smintheus; lucoque obscurus opaco,
Hos non mentito reddidit ore sonos:
"Ætheream servate deam; servabitis urbem:
10 Imperium secum transferet illa loci."
Servat, et inclusam summa tenet Ilus in arce;
Curaque ad hæredem Laomedonta venit.
Sub Priamo servata parum: sic ipsa volebat;
Ex quo judicio forma revicta sua est.
15 Heu quantum timuere Patres, quo tempore Vesta
Arsit, et est adytis obruta pæne suis!

Flagrabant sancti sceleratis ignibus ignes;
Mistaque erat flammæ flamma profana piæ.
Attonitæ flebant, demisso crine, ministræ;
20 Abstulerat vires corporis ipse timor.
Provolat in medium, et magna, "Succurrite," voce;
"Non est auxilium flere," Metellus ait.
"Pignora virgineis fatalia tollite palmis:
Non ea sunt voto, sed rapienda manu.
25 Me miserum! dubitatis?" ait: dubitare videbat,
Et pavidas posito procubuisse genu.
Haurit aquas; tollensque manus, "Ignoscite," dixit;
"Sacra vir intrabo non adeunda viro.
Si scelus est; in me commissi pœna redundet:
30 Sit capitis damno Roma soluta mei."
Dixit, et irrupit: factum dea rapta probavit;
Pontificisque sui munere tuta fuit.

XV.

Claudia, who had been falsely accused of sinful conduct, is enabled to tow a ship, which conveyed a statue of Cybele, to Rome, and which had stuck fast in the mud.

Fast. Lib. IV. 305.

Claudia Quinta genus Clauso referebat ab alto;
Nec facies impar nobilitate fuit.
Casta quidem, sed non et credita: rumor iniquus
Læserat, et falsi criminis acta rea est.

5 Cultus, et ornatis varie prodisse capillis,
Obfuit; ad rigidos promptaque lingua senes.
Conscia mens recti famæ mendacia risit;
Sed nos in vitium credula turba sumus.
Hæc ubi castarum processit ab agmine matrum,
10 Et manibus puram fluminis hausit aquam,
Ter caput irrorat, ter tollit in æthera palmas;
Quicunque adspiciunt, mente carere putant:
Submissoque genu, vultus in imagine divæ
Figit, et hos edit, crine jacente, sonos:
15 "Supplicis, alma, tuæ, genitrix fœcunda deorum,
Accipe sub certa conditione preces.
Casta negor: si tu damnas, meruisse fatebor:
Morte luam pœnas, judice victa dea.
Sed, si crimen abest, tu nostræ pignora vitæ
20 Re dabis; et castas casta sequere manus."
Dixit; et exiguo funem conamine traxit;
Mira, sed et scena testificata, loquar! [quendo.
Mota dea est, sequiturque ducem, laudatque se-
Index lætitiæ fertur in astra sonus.

XVI.

The poet prophesies victory for Caius Cæsar, who was preparing to invade Parthia.

De Arte Amat. Lib. I. 177.

Ecce parat Cæsar domito, quod defuit, orbi
Addere. Nunc, Oriens ultime, noster eris.

Parthe, dabis pœnas: Crassi gaudete sepulti,
Signaque barbaricas non bene passa manus.
5 Ultor adest; primisque ducem profitetur in armis;
Bellaque non puero tractat agenda puer.
Parcite natales, timidi, numerare deorum:
Cæsaribus virtus contigit ante diem.
Ingenium cœleste suis velocius annis
10 Surgit; et ignavæ fert male damna moræ.
Parvus erat, manibusque duos Tirynthius angues
Pressit; et in cunis jam Jove dignus erat.
Nunc quoque qui puer es, quantus tum, Bacche, fuisti.
Cum timuit thyrsos India victa tuos!
15 Auspiciis animisque patris, puer, arma movebis;
Et vinces animis auspiciisque patris.
Tale rudimentum tanto sub nomine debes;
Nunc juvenum princeps, deinde future senum.
Cum tibi sint fratres; fratres ulciscere læsos:
20 Cumque pater tibi sit; jura tuere patris.
Induit arma tibi genitor patriæque tuusque:
Hostis ab invito regna parente rapit.
Tu pia tela feres, sceleratas ille sagittas:
Stabunt pro signis jusque piumque tuis.
25 Vincuntur causa Parthi; vincantur et armis:
Eoas Latio dux meus addat opes.
Marsque pater, Cæsarque pater, date Numen eunti;
Nam deus e vobis alter es, alter eris.
Auguror en! vinces; votivaque carmina reddam;
30 Et magno nobis ore sonandus eris.

Consistes; aciemque meis hortabere verbis.
O desint animis ne mea verba tuis!
Tergaque Parthorum, Romanaque pectora dicam;
Telaque, ab averso quæ jacit hostis equo.
35 Qui fugis, ut vincas, quid victo, Parthe, relinques?
Parthe, malum jam nunc Mars tuus omen habet.
Ergo erit illa dies, qua tu, pulcherrime rerum,
Quattuor in niveis aureus ibis equis.
Ibunt ante duces, onerati colla catenis;
40 Ne possint tuti, qua prius, esse fuga.
Spectabunt læti juvenes, mistæque puellæ;
Diffundetque animos omnibus ista dies.

XVII.

Augustus, having received the Roman eagles, which the Parthians had gained by the defeat of Crassus, dedicates a temple to Mars the Avenger.

Fast. Lib. V. 551.

Ultor ad ipse suos cœlo descendit honores,
Templaque in Augusto conspicienda Foro.
Et deus est ingens, et opus: debebat in urbe
Non aliter nati Mars habitare sui.
5 Digna Giganteis hæc sunt delubra tropæis:
Hinc fera Gradivum bella movere decet:
Seu quis ab Eoo nos impius orbe lacesset;
Seu quis ab occiduo Sole domandus erit.

Prospicit armipotens operis fastigia summi;
10 Et probat invictos summa tenere deos.
Prospicit in foribus diversæ tela figuræ,
Armaque terrarum milite victa suo.
Hinc videt Ænean oneratum pondere sacro,
Et tot Iuleæ nobilitatis avos.
15 Hinc videt Iliaden humeris ducis arma ferentem;
Claraque dispositis acta subesse viris.
Spectat et Augusto prætextum nomine templum,
Et visum, lecto Cæsare, majus opus.
Voverat hoc juvenis tunc, cum pia sustulit arma:
20 A tantis Princeps incipiendus erat.
Ille manus tendens, hinc stanti milite justo,
Hinc conjuratis, talia dicta dedit:
"Si mihi bellandi Pater est, Vestæque sacerdos,
Auctor; et ulcisci Numen utrumque paro;
25 Mars, ades; et satia scelerato sanguine ferrum;
Stetque favor causa pro meliore tuus.
Templa feres, et, me victore, vocaberis Ultor."
Voverat; et fuso lætus ab hoste redit.
Nec satis est meruisse semel cognomina Marti;
30 Persequitur Partha signa retenta manu.
Gens fuit et campis, et equis, et tuta sagittis;
Et circumfusis invia fluminibus.
Addiderant animos Crassorum funera genti,
Cum periit miles, signaque, duxque simul.
35 Signa, decus belli, Parthus Romana tenebat;
Romanæque aquilæ signifer hostis erat.

Isque pudor mansisset adhuc, nisi fortibus armis
Cæsaris Ausoniæ protegerentur opes.
Ille notas veteres, et longi dedecus ævi
Sustulit; agnorunt signa recepta suos.
Quid tibi nunc solitæ mitti post terga sagittæ;
Quid loca, quid rapidi profuit usus equi?
Parthe, refers aquilas; victos quoque porrigis arcus:
Pignora jam nostri nulla pudoris habes.
Rite deo templumque datum, nomenque bis ulto:
Et meritus votis debita solvit honos.

XVIII.

A panegyric on the greatness and triumphs of Augustus.

Fast. Lib. I. 589.

Germanicum alloquitur.

Reddita nunc omnis populo est Provincia nostro;
Et tuus Augusto nomine dictus avus.
Perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras;
Contigerunt nulli nomine tanta viro.
Africa victorem de se vocat: alter Isauras,
Aut Cretum domitas testificatur opes.
Hunc Numidæ faciunt, illum Messana superbum:
Ille Numantina traxit ab urbe notam.
Et mortem et nomen Druso Germania fecit:—
Me miserum! virtus quam brevis illa fuit!

Si petat a victis, tot sumat nomina Cæsar,
Quot numero gentes maximus orbis habet.
Ex uno quidam celebres, aut torquis ademptæ,
Aut corvi titulos auxiliaris habent.
15 Magne, tuum nomen rerum mensura tuarum est;
Sed qui te vicit, nomine major erat.
Nec gradus est ultra Fabios cognominis ullus;
Illa domus meritis Maxima dicta suis.
Sed tamen humanis celebrantur honoribus omnes:
20 Hic socium summo cum Jove nomen habet.
Sancta vocant augusta Patres; augusta vocantur
Templa, sacerdotum rite dicata manu.
Hujus et augurium dependet origine verbi,
Et quodcunque sua Jupiter auget ope.
25 Augeat imperium nostri ducis, augeat annos;
Protegat et vestras querna corona fores.
Auspicibusque deis tanti cognominis hæres
Omine suscipiat, quo Pater, orbis onus.

XIX.

NUX, ELEGIA.

The walnut tree.

[This poem is supposed to have been written by Ovid in his youth.]

Nux ego juncta viæ, cum sim sine crimine vitæ,
A populo saxis prætereunte petor.

Obruere ista solet manifestos pœna nocentes,
Publica cum lentam non capit ira moram.
5 Nil ego peccavi; nisi si peccare videtur,
Annua cultori poma referre suo.
At prius arboribus, tum, cum meliora fuere
Tempora, certamen fertilitatis erat.
Cum domini memores sertis ornare solebant
10 Agricolas, fructu proveniente, deos.
Sæpe tuas igitur, Liber, miratus es uvas;
Mirata est oleas sæpe Minerva suas.
Pomaque læsissent matrem; ni subdita ramo
Longa laboranti furca tulisset opem. [bram,
15 At postquam platanis, sterilem præbentibus um-
Uberior quavis arbore venit honos;
Nos quoque frugiferæ (si nux modo ponor in illis)
Cœpimus in patulas luxuriare comas.
Nunc neque continuos nascuntur poma per annos;
20 Uvaque læsa domum, læsaque bacca venit.
Certe ego, si nunquam peperissem, tutior essem.—
Ista Clytæmnestra digna querela fuit.
Si sciat hoc vitis, nascentes supprimet uvas;
Orbaque, si sciat hoc, Palladis arbor erit.
25 Hoc in notitiam veniat maloque piroque;
Destituent sylvas utraque poma suas.
Quæque sibi vario distinguit poma colore,
Audiat hoc cerasus; stipes inanis erit.
Non equidem invideo: numquid tamen ulla feritur,
30 Quæ sterilis sola conspicienda coma est?

Cernite sinceros omnes ex ordine truncos;
Qui modo nil, quare percutiantur, habent.
At mihi sæva nocent mutilatis vulnera ramis;
Nudaque detecto cortice ligna patent.
35 Non odium facit hoc, sed spes indulta rapinæ:
Sustineant aliæ poma; querentur idem.
Sic reus ille fere est, de quo victoria lucro
Esse potest; inopis vindice facta carent.
Sic timet insidias, qui scit se ferre viator,
40 Cur timeat; tutum carpit inanis iter.
Sic ego sola petor; soli quia causa petendi est.
Frondibus intactis cætera turba virent.
Nam quod habent frutices alii quoque proxima nobis
Fragmina, quæ læso vimine multa jacent;
45 Non istis sua facta nocent: vicinia damno est.
Excipiunt ictu saxa repulsa meo.
Idque fide careat; si non, quæ longius absunt,
Nativum retinent inviolata decus.
Ergo, si sapiant, et mentem verba sequantur,
50 Devoveant umbras proxima quæque meas.
Quam miserum est, odium damnis accedere nostris:
Meque ream nimiæ proximitatis agi!
Sed, puto, magna mei est operoso cura colono.
Invenias, dederit quid mihi, præter humum.
55 Sponte mea facilis contempto nascor in agro;
Parsque loci, qua sto, publica pæne via est.
Me, sata ne lædam, (quoniam sata lædere dicor,)
Imus in extremo margine fundus habet.

Non mihi falx nimias Saturnia deputat umbras;
60 Duratam renovat non mihi fossor humum.
Sole licet siccaque siti peritura laborem,
Irriguæ dabitur non mihi sulcus aquæ.
At, cum maturas fisso nova cortice rimas
Nux agit, ad partes pertica sæva venit.
65 Pertica dat plenis immitia vulnera ramis,
Ne possim lapidum verbera sola queri.
Poma cadunt, mensis non interdicta secundis,
Et condis lectas, parca colona, nuces.
Felix, secreto quæ nata est arbor in arvo,
70 Et soli domino ferre tributa potest!
Non hominum strepitus audit, non illa rotarum;
Non a vicina pulverulenta via est.
Illa suo, quæcunque tulit, dare dona colono,
Et plenos fructus annumerare potest.
75 At mihi maturos nunquam licet edere fœtus,
Ante diemque meæ decutiuntur opes. [est;
Lamina mollis adhuc tenero est in lacte, quod intro
Nec mala sunt ulli nostra futura bono:
Jam tamen invenias, qui me jaculentur, et ictu
80 Præfestinato munus inane petant.
Si fiat rapti, fiat mensura relicti,
Majorem domini parte, viator, habes.
Sæpe aliquis, foliis ut nuda cacumina vidit,
Esse putat Boreæ triste furentis opus.
85 Æstibus hic, hic me spoliatam frigore credit;
Est quoque, qui crimen grandinis esse putet.

At mihi nec grando, duris invisa colonis,
Nec ventus fraudi, solve, geluve fuit.
Fructus obest: peperisse nocet: nocet esse feracem;
90 Quæque fuit multis, est mihi præda malo.
Præda malo, Polydore, fuit tibi: præda nefandæ
Conjugis Aonium misit in arma virum.
Hesperii regis pomaria tuta fuissent;
Una sed immensas arbor habebat opes.
95 At rubus, et sentes, tantummodo lædere natæ,
Spinaque vindicta cætera tuta sua est.
Me, quia non noceo, nec obuncis vindicor hamis,
Missa petunt avida saxa proterva manu.
Quid, si non aptas solem mutantibus umbras,
100 Funditur Icario cum cane terra, darem?
Quid, nisi suffugium nimbos vitantibus essem,
Non exspectata cum venit imber aqua?
Omnia cum faciam, cum præstem sedula cunctis
Officium, saxis officiosa petor.
105 Hæc mihi perpessæ domini patienda querela est:
Causa habeor, quare sit lapidosus ager.
Dumque repurgat humum, collectaque saxa remittit,
Semper habent in me tela parata viæ.
Ergo invisa aliis, uni mihi frigora prosunt:
110 Illo me tutam tempore præstat hyems.
Nuda quidem tunc sum; nudam tamen expedit esse;
Nec spolium de me, quod petat, hostis habet.
At, simul induimus nostris sua munera ramis,
Saxa novos fructus grandine plura petunt.

115 Forsitan hic aliquis dicat, Quæ publica tangunt,
Carpere concessum est: hoc via juris habet.
Si licet hoc, oleas distringite: cædite messes.
Improbe, vicinum carpe, viator, olus.
Intret et urbanas eadem petulantia portas;
120 Sitque tuis muris, Romule, juris idem.
Quilibet argentum primæ de fronte tabernæ
Tollat: et ad gemmas quilibet alter eat.
Auferat hic aurum, peregrinos ille lapillos;
Et quascunque potest tangere, tollat opes.
125 Sed neque tolluntur; nec, dum regit omnia Cæsar,
Incolumis, tanto præside, raptor erit.
At non ille deus pacem intra mœnia finit:
Auxilium toto spargit in orbe suum.
Quid tamen hoc prodest, media si luce palamque
130 Verberor, et tutæ non licet esse nuci?
Ergo nec nidos foliis hærere, nec ullam
Sedibus in nostris stare videtis avem:
At lapis, in ramo sedit quicunque bifurco,
Hæret, et, ut capta victor in arce, manet.
135 Cætera sæpe tamen potuere admissa negari;
Et crimen nox est inficiata suum.
Nostra notat fusco digitos injuria succo,
Cortice contactas inficiente manus.
Ille cruor meus est: illo maculata cruore
140 Non profectura dextra lavatur aqua.
O ego, cum longæ venerunt tædia vitæ,
Optavi quoties arida facta mori!

Optavi quoties, aut cæco turbine verti,
Aut valido missi fulminis igne peti!
145 Atque utinam subitæ raperent mea poma procellæ;
Vel possem fructus excutere ipsa meos!
Sic, ubi detracta est a te tibi causa pericli,
Quod superest, tutum, Pontice castor, habes.
Quid mihi tunc animi est, cum sumit tela viator,
150 Atque oculis plagæ destinat ante locum?
Nec vitare licet moto fera verbera trunco,
Quem sub humo radix vinclaque curva tenent.
Corpora præbemus plagis; ut sæpe sagittis,
Cum populus manicas deposuisse vetat:
155 Utve gravem pavida est ubi tolli vacca securim,
Aut stringi cultros in sua colla videt:
Sæpe meas vento frondes tremuisse putastis;
Sed metus in nobis causa tremoris erat.
Si merui, videorque nocens, imponite flammæ;
160 Nostraque fumosis urite membra focis.
Si merui, videorque nocens, excidite ferro:
Et liceat miseræ dedoluisse semel.
Si nec cur urar, nec cur excidar, habetis,
Parcite: Sic cœptum perficiatis iter.

XX.

Ovid tells the story of his life.

Trist. Lib. IV. Eleg. 10.

Ille ego, qui fuerim, tenerorum lusor amorum,
Quem legis, ut noris, accipe, Posteritas.
Sulmo mihi patria est, gelidis uberrimus undis,
Millia qui novies distat ab Urbe decem.
5 Editus hic ego sum; necnon, ut tempora noris,
Cum cecidit fato Consul uterque pari.
Si quid id est, usque a proavis vetus ordinis hæres;
Non modo Fortunæ munere factus eques.
Nec stirps prima fui; genito jam fratre creatus;
10 Qui tribus ante quater mensibus ortus erat.
Lucifer amborum natalibus adfuit idem;
Una celebrata est per duo liba dies.
Hæc est, armiferæ festis de quinque Minervæ,
Quæ fieri pugna prima cruenta solet.
15 Protinus excolimur teneri, curaque parentis
Imus ad insignes Urbis ab arte viros.
Frater ad eloquium viridi tendebat ab ævo,
Fortia verbosi natus ad arma Fori.
At mihi jam puero cœlestia sacra placebant;
20 Inque suum furtim Musa trahebat opus.
Sæpe pater dixit, "Studium quid inutile tentas?
Mæonides nullas ipse reliquit opes."

Motus eram dictis; totoque Helicone relicto,
Scribere conabar verba soluta modis.
Sponte sua carmen numeros veniebat ad aptos;
Et quod tentabam dicere, versus erat.
Interea, tacito passu labentibus annis,
Liberior fratri sumpta mihique toga est:
Induiturque humeros cum lato purpura clavo;
Et studium nobis, quod fuit ante, manet.
Jamque decem vitæ frater geminaverat annos,
Cum perit; et cœpi parte carere mei.
Cepimus et teneræ primos ætatis honores:
Eque viris quondam pars tribus una fui.
Curia restabat: clava mensura coacta est.
Majus erat nostris viribus illud onus.
Nec patiens corpus, nec mens fuit apta labori;
Sollicitæque fugax ambitionis eram:
Et petere Aoniæ suadebant tuta sorores
Otia, judicio semper amata meo.
Temporis illius colui fovique poetas;
Quotque aderant vates, rebar adesse deos.
Sæpe suas volucres legit mihi grandior ævo,
Quæque necet serpens, quæ juvet herba, Macer.
Sæpe suos solitus recitare Propertius ignes;
Jure sodalitii qui mihi junctus erat.
Ponticus Heroo, Bassus quoque clarus Iambo,
Dulcia convictus membra fuere mei.
Et tenuit nostras numerosus Horatius aures,
Dum ferit Ausonia carmina culta lyra.

Virgilium vidi tantum : nec avara Tibullo
Tempus amicitiæ fata dedere meæ.
Successor fuit hic tibi, Galle ; Propertius illi.
Quartus ab his serie temporis ipse fui.
55 Utque ego majores, sic me coluere minores :
Notaque non tarde facta Thalia mea est.
Carmina cum primum populo juvenilia legi,
Barba resecta mihi bisve semelve fuit.
Moverat ingenium, totam cantata per Urbem,
60 Nomine non vero dicta Corinna mihi.
Multa quidem scripsi ; sed quæ vitiosa putavi,
Emendaturis ignibus ipse dedi.
Tum quoque, cum fugerem, quædam placitura cremavi,
Iratus studio carminibusque meis.
65 Molle, Cupidineis nec inexpugnabile telis,
Cor mihi, quodque levis causa moveret, erat.
Cum tamen hoc essem, minimoque accenderer igni,
Nomine sub nostro fabula nulla fuit.
Pæne mihi puero nec digna, nec utilis, uxor
70 Est data : quæ tempus perbreve nupta fuit.
Illi successit, quamvis sine crimine, conjux :
Non tamen in nostro firma futura toro.
Ultima, quæ mecum seros permansit in annos,
Sustinuit conjux exsulis esse viri.
75 Filia me mea, bis prima fœcunda juventa,
(Sed non ex uno conjuge,) fecit avum.
Et jam compleraat genitor sua fata ; novemque
Addiderat lustris altera lustra novem.

Non aliter flevi, quam me fleturus ademptum
80 Ille fuit. Matri proxima justa tuli.
Felices ambo, tempestiveque sepulti,
Ante diem pœnæ quod periere meæ!
Me quoque felicem, quod non viventibus illis
Sum miser; et de me quod doluere nihil!
85 Si tamen exstinctis aliquid, nisi nomina, restat,
Et gracilis structos effugit umbra rogos:
Fama, parentales, si vos mea contigit, umbræ,
Et sunt in Stygio crimina nostra foro;
Scite, precor, causam (nec vos mihi fallere fas est)
90 Errorem jussæ, non scelus, esse fugæ.
Manibus hoc satis est. Ad vos studiosa revertor
Pectora, qui vitæ quæritis acta meæ.
Jam mihi canities, pulsis melioribus annis,
Venerat; antiquas miscueratque comas:
95 Postque meos ortus Pisæa vinctus oliva
Abstulerat decies præmia victor eques;
Cum maris Euxini positos ad læva Tomitas
Quærere me læsi Principis ira jubet.
Causa meæ, cunctis nimium quoque nota, ruinæ
100 Indicio non est testificanda meo.
Quid referam comitumque nefas, famulosque nocentes?
Ipsa multa tuli non leviora fuga.
Indignata malis mens est succumbere; seque
Præstitit invictam viribus usa suis:
105 Oblitusque mei, ductæque per otia vitæ,
Insolita cepi temporis arma manu:

Totque tuli terra casus pelagoque, quot inter
Occultum stellæ conspicuumque polum.
Tacta mihi tandem, longis erroribus acto,
110 Juncta pharetratis Sarmatis ora Getis.
Hic ego, finitimis quamvis circumsoner armis,
Tristia, quo possum, carmine fata levo.
Quod, quamvis nemo est, cujus referatur ad aures;
Sic tamen absumo decipioque diem.
115 Ergo, quod vivo, durisque laboribus obsto,
Nec me sollicitæ tædia lucis habent,
Gratia, Musa, tibi: nam tu solatia præbes;
Tu requies curæ, tu medicina mali:
Tu dux, tuque comes: tu nos abducis ab Istro;
120 In medioque mihi das Helicone locum.
Tu mihi (quod rarum) vivo sublime dedisti
Nomen; ab exsequiis quod dare Fama solet.
Nec, qui detrectat præsentia, Livor iniquo
Ullum de nostris dente momordit opus.
125 Nam, tulerint magnos cum sæcula nostra poetas,
Non fuit ingenio Fama maligna meo.
Cumque ego præponam multos mihi; non minor illis
Dicor; et in toto plurimus orbe legor.
Si quid habent igitur vatum præsagia veri;
130 Protinus ut moriar, non ero, terra, tuus.
Sive favore tuli, sive hanc ego carmine famam,
Jure tibi grates, candide Lector, ago.

EX

OVIDIO

ET

TIBULLO.

PARS SECUNDA.

XXI.

Ovid dedicates his poem, called *Fasti*, to Germanicus.

Fast. Lib. I. 3.

Excipe pacato, Cæsar Germanice, vultu
  Hoc opus; et timidæ dirige navis iter.
Officiique levem non aversatus honorem,
  In tibi devoto munere, dexter ades.
5 Sacra recognosces Annalibus eruta priscis,
  Et quo sit merito quæque notata dies.
Invenies illic et Festa domestica vobis;
  Sæpe tibi Pater est, sæpe legendus Avus.
Quæque ferunt illi pictos signantia Fastos,
10 Tu quoque cum Druso præmia fratre feres.

Cæsaris arma canant alii; nos Cæsaris aras,
Et quoscunque sacris addidit ille dies.
Annue conanti per laudes ire tuorum;
Deque meo pavidos excute corde metus.
15 Da mihi te placidum; dederis in carmina vires:
Ingenium vultu statque caditque tuo.
Pagina judicium docti subitura movetur
Principis, ut Clario missa legenda deo.
Quæ sit enim culti facundia sensimus oris,
20 Civica pro trepidis cum tulit arma reis.
Scimus et, ad nostras cum se tulit impetus artes,
Ingenii currant flumina quanta tui.
Si licet, et fas est, vates rege vatis habenas;
Auspice te, felix totus ut annus eat.

XXII.

The love of money.

Fast. Lib. I. 195.

Tempore crevit amor, qui nunc est summus, habendi:
Vix ultra, quo jam progrediatur, habet.
Pluris opes nunc sunt, quam prisci temporis annis;
Dum populus pauper, dum nova Roma fuit:
5 Dum casa Martigenam capiebat parva Quirinum,
Et dabat exiguum fluminis ulva torum.

Jupiter angusta vix totus stabat in æde;
Inque Jovis dextra fictile fulmen erat.
Frondibus ornabant, quæ nunc Capitolia gemmis;
10 Pascebatque suas ipse Senator oves.
Nec pudor, in stipula placidam cepisse quietem,
Et fœnum capiti supposuisse, fuit.
Jura dabat populis, posito modo Consul aratro;
Et levis argenti lamina crimen erat.
15 At postquam Fortuna loci caput extulit hujus,
Et tetigit summos vertice Roma deos,
Creverunt et opes, et opum furiosa cupido;
Et, cum possideant plurima, plura volunt.
Quærere ut absumant, absumpta requirere certant;
20 Atque ipsæ vitiis sunt alimenta vices:
Sic, quibus intumuit suffusa venter ab unda,
Quo plus sunt potæ, plus sitiuntur aquæ.
In pretio pretium nunc est: dat census honores;
Census amicitias: pauper ubique jacet.

XXIII.

Why various animals are sacrificed to various gods. The fable of Aristæus.

Fast. Lib. I. 337, and 441.

Ante, Deos homini quod conciliare valeret,
Far erat, et puri lucida mica salis.

Nondum pertulerat lacrymates cortice myrrhas
Acta per æquoreas hospita navis aquas.
5 Thura nec Euphrates, nec miserat India costum,
Nec fuerant rubri cognita fila croci.
Ara dabat fumos, herbis contenta Sabinis,
Et non exiguo laurus adusta sono.
Si quis erat, factis prati de flore coronis,
10 Qui posset violas addere, dives erat.
Hic, qui nunc aperit percussi viscera tauri,
In sacris nullum culter habebat opus.
Prima Ceres avidæ gavisa est sanguine porcæ,
Ulta suas merita cæde nocentis opes.
15 Nam sata, vere novo, teneris lactentia sulcis,
Eruta setigeræ comperit ore suis.
Sus dederat pœnas: exemplo territus hujus,
Palmite debueras abstinuisse, caper.
Quem spectans aliquis dentes in vite prementem,
20 Talia non tacito dicta dolore dedit:
"Rode, caper, vitem: tamen hinc, cum stabis ad aram,
In tua quod spargi cornua possit, erit."
Verba fides sequitur: noxæ tibi deditus hostis
Spargitur affuso cornua, Bacche, mero.
25 Culpa sui nocuit: nocuit quoque culpa capellæ.
Quid bos, quid, placidæ, commeruistis, oves?
Flebat Aristæus, quod apes cum stirpe necatas
Viderat inceptos destituisse favos.
Cœrula quem genitrix ægre solata dolentem,
30 Addidit hæc dictis ultima verba suis:

"Siste, puer, lacrymas. Proteus tua damna levabit;
Quoque modo repares, quæ periere, dabit.
Decipiat ne te versis tamen ille figuris,
Impediant geminas vincula firma manus."
35 Pervenit ad vatem juvenis; resolutaque somno
Alligat æquorei brachia capta senis.
Ille sua faciem transformis adulterat arte:
Mox domitus vinclis in sua membra redit.
Oraque cœrulea tollens rorantia barba;
40 "Qua, dixit, repares arte, requiris, apes?
Obrue mactati corpus tellure juvenci:
Quod petis a nobis, obrutus ille dabit."
Jussa facit pastor: fervent examina putri
De bove: mille animas una necata dedit.
45 Poscit ovem fatum; verbenas improba carpsit;
Quas pia dis ruris ferre solebat anus.
Quid tuti superest, animam cum ponat in aris
Lanigerumque pecus, ruricolæque boves?
Placat equo Persis radiis Hyperiona cinctum,
50 Ne detur celeri victima tarda deo.
Quod semel est triplici pro virgine cæsa Dianæ,
Nunc quoque pro nulla virgine cerva cadit.
Exta canum vidi Triviæ libare Sapæos;
Et quicunque tuas accolit, Hæme, nives.—
55 Intactæ fueratis aves, solatia ruris,
Assuetum sylvis, innocuumque genus;
Quæ facitis nidos, quæ plumis ova fovetis,
Et facili dulces editis ore modos.

Sed nihil ista juvant; quia lingnæ crimen habetis,
60 Dique putant mentes vos aperire suas.
Nec tamen id falsum; nam, dis ut proxima quæque,
Nunc penna veras, nunc datis ore, notas.
Tuta diu volucrum proles, tum denique cæsa est;
Juveruntque deos indicis exta sui.
65 Ergo sæpe, suo conjux abducta marito,
Uritur ignitis alba columba focis.
Nec defensa juvant Capitolia, quo minus anser
Det jecur in lances, Inachi lauta, tuas.
Nocte deæ Nocti cristatus cæditur ales,
70 Quod tepidum vigili provocat ore diem.

XXIV.

*The praise of Philosophy.

Fast. Lib. I. 295.

Quid vetat et stellas, ut quæque oriturque caditque,
Dicere? Promissi pars sit et ista mei.
Felices animos, quibus hæc cognoscere primis,
Inque domos superas scandere cura fuit!
5 Credibile est illos pariter vitiisque locisque
Altius humanis exseruisse caput.
Non Venus et vinum sublimia pectora fregit;
Officiumve fori, militiæve labor.
Nec levis ambitio, perfusaque gloria fuco;
10 Magnarumve fames sollicitavit opum.

Admovere oculis distantia sidera nostris;
Ætheraque ingenio supposuere suo.
Sic petitur cœlum: non ut ferat Ossan Olympus;
Summaque Peliacus sidera tangat apex.
15 Nos quoque sub ducibus cœlum metabimur illis,
Ponemusque suos ad stata signa dies.

XXV.

The punishment of falsehood.

Fast. Lib. II. 247.

Forte Jovi festum Phœbus solenne parabat:
(Non faciet longas fabula nostra moras.)
"I, mea, dixit, avis, ne quid pia sacra moretur;
Et tenuem vivis fontibus affer aquam."
5 Corvus inauratum pedibus cratera recurvis
Tollit, et aerium pervolat altus iter.
Stabat adhuc duris ficus densissima pomis:
Tentat eam rostro; non erat apta legi.
Immemor imperii sedisse sub arbore fertur,
10 Dum fierent tarda dulcia poma mora.
Jamque satur nigris longum rapit unguibus hydrum;
Ad dominumque redit; fictaque verba refert:
"Hic mihi causa moræ, vivarum obsessor aquarum:
Hic tenuit fontes officiumque meum."

15 "Addis," ait, "culpæ mendacia," Phœbus, "et audes
Fatidicum verbis fallere velle deum?
At tibi, dum lactens hærebit in arbore ficus,
De nullo gelidæ fonte bibantur aquæ."
Dixit: et antiqui monumenta perennia facti,
20 Anguis, Avis, Crater, sidera juncta micant.

XXVI.

The New Year.

Fast. Lib. I. 65.

Jane biceps, anni tacite labentis origo,
Solus de Superis qui tua terga vides;
Dexter ades Ducibus; quorum secura labore
Otia terra ferax, otia pontus agit.
5 Dexter ades Patribusque tuis, Populoque Quirini;
Et resera nutu candida templa tuo.
Prospera lux oritur: linguisque animisque favete;
Nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die.
Lite vacent aures, insanaque protinus absint
10 Jurgia: differ opus, livida lingua, tuum.
Cernis, odoratis ut luceat ignibus æther;
Et sonet accensis spica Cilissa focis?
Flamma nitore suo templorum verberat aurum,
Et tremulum summa spargit in æde jubar.

15 Vestibus intactis Tarpeias itur in arces:
Et populus festo concolor ipse suo est.
Jamque novi præeunt fasces; nova purpura fulget;
Et nova conspicuum pondera sentit ebur.
Colla rudes operum præbent ferienda juvenci,
20 Quos aluit campis herba Falisca suis.
Jupiter, arce sua cum totum spectet in orbem,
Nil nisi Romanum, quod tueatur, habet.
Salve, læta dies, meliorque revertere semper,
A populo rerum digna potente coli.

XXVII.

The story of Hercules and Omphale.

Fast. Lib. II. 309.

Ibat odoratis humeros perfusa capillis
Mæonis, aurato conspicienda sinu.
Aurea pellebant rapidos umbracula soles;
Quæ tamen Herculeæ sustinuere manus.
5 Jamque nemus Bacchi, Tmoli vineta, tenebat;
Hesperus et fusco roscidus ibat equo.
Antra subit, tophis laqueataque pumice vivo;
Garrulus in primo limine rivus erat.
Dumque parant epulas potandaque vina ministri,
10 Cultibus Alciden instruit illa suis.
Dat tenues tunicas, Gætulo murice tinctas:
Dat teretem zonam, qua modo cincta fuit.

Ventre minor zona est: tunicarum vincla relaxat,
Ut possit vastas exseruisse manus.
Fregerat armillas non illa ad brachia factas:
Stringebant magnos vincula parva pedes.
Ipsa cadit clavamque gravem, spoliumque leonis,
Conditaque in pharetra tela minora sua.

XXVIII.

The Majesty of Heaven.

Fast. Lib. V. 35.

Terra feros partus, immania monstra, Gigantas
Edidit, ausuros in Jovis ire domum.
Mille manus illis dedit, et pro cruribus angues;
Atque ait, "In magnos arma movete deos."
Exstruere hi montes ad sidera summa parabant,
Et magnum bello sollicitare Jovem.
Fulmina de cœli jaculatus Jupiter arce,
Vertit in auctores pondera vasta suos.
His bene Majestas armis defensa deorum
Restat; et ex illo tempore firma manet.
Assidet illa Jovi: Jovis est fidissima custos;
Et præstat sine vi sceptra tremenda Jovi.
Venit et in terras: coluerunt Romulus illam,
Et Numa: mox alii, tempore quisque suo.
Illa patres in honore pio matresque tuetur:
Illa comes pueris virginibusque venit.

Illa datos fasces commendat, eburque curule:
Illa coronatis alta triumphat equis.

XXIX.

Ovid tells the story of his banishment from Rome.

Trist. Lib. I. Eleg. 3.

Cum subit illius tristissima noctis imago,
Quæ mihi supremum tempus in urbe fuit;
Cum repeto noctem, qua tot mihi cara reliqui;
Labitur ex oculis nunc quoque gutta meis.
5 Jam prope lux aderat, qua me discedere Cæsar
Finibus extremæ jusserat Ausoniæ.
Nec mens, nec spatium fuerat satis apta paranti;
Torpuerant longa pectora nostra mora.
Non mihi servorum, comitis non cura legendi;
10 Non aptæ profugo vestis opisve fuit.
Non aliter stupui, quam qui Jovis ignibus ictus
Vivit, et est vitæ nescius ipse suæ.
Ut tamen hanc animo nubem dolor ipse removit,
Et tandem sensus convaluere mei;
15 Alloquor extremum mœstos abiturus amicos,
Qui modo de multis unus et alter erant.
Uxor amans flentem flens acrius ipsa tenebat,
Imbre per indignas usque cadente genas.
Nata procul Libycis aberat diversa sub oris;
20 Nec poterat fati certior esse mei.

Quocunque aspiceres, luctus gemitusque sonabant;
Formaque non taciti funeris intus erat.
Fœmina, virque, meo pueri quoque funere mœrent;
Inque domo lacrymas angulus omnis habet.
25 Si licet exemplis in parvo grandibus uti;
Hæc facies Trojæ, cum caperetur, erat.
Jamque quiescebant voces hominumque canumque;
Lunaque nocturnos alta regebat equos:
Hanc ego suspiciens, et ab hac Capitolia cernens,
30 Quæ nostro frustra juncta fuere Lari;
Numina vicinis habitantia sedibus, inquam,
Jamque oculis nunquam templa videnda meis;
Dique relinquendi, quos Urbs habet alta Quirini;
Este salutati tempus in omne mihi.
35 Et quanquam sero clypeum post vulnera sumo:
Attamen hanc odiis exonerate fugam;
Cœlestique viro, quis me deceperit error,
Dicite; pro culpa ne scelus esse putet.
Ut, quod vos scitis, pœnæ quoque sentiat auctor.
40 Placato possum non miser esse deo.
Hac prece adoravi Superos ego: pluribus uxor;
Singultu medios præpediente sonos.
Illa etiam ante Lares passis prostrata capillis
Contigit extinctos ore tremente focos:
45 Multaque in aversos effudit verba Penates,
Pro deplorato non valitura viro.
Jamque moræ spatium nox præcipitata negabat,
Versaque ab axe suo Parrhasis Arctos erat.

Quid facerem? blando patriæ retinebar amore;
50 Ultima sed jussæ nox erat illa fugæ.
Ah quoties aliquo dixi properante, Quid urges?
Vel quo festines ire, vel unde, vide.
Ah quoties certam me sum mentitus habere
Horam, propositæ quæ foret apta viæ!
55 Ter limen tetigi; ter sum revocatus: et ipse
Indulgens animo pes mihi tardus erat.
Sæpe "Valę" dicto, rursus sum multa locutus;
Et quasi discedens oscula summa dedi.
Sæpe eadem mandata dedi: meque ipse fefelli,
60 Respiciens oculis pignora cara meis.
Denique, Quid propero? Scythia est, quo mittimur, inquam:
Roma relinquenda est: utraque justa mora est.
Uxor in æternum vivo mihi viva negatur;
Et domus, et fidæ dulcia membra domus:
65 Quosque ego fraterno dilexi more sodales;
O mihi Thesea pectora juncta fide!
Dum licet, amplectar: nunquam fortasse licebit
Amplius. In lucro, quæ datur hora, mihi est.
Nec mora; sermonis verba imperfecta relinquo,
70 Complectens animo proxima quæque meo.
Dum loquor, et flemus, cœlo nitidissimus alto,
Stella gravis nobis, Lucifer ortus erat.
Dividor haud aliter, quam si mea membra relinquam,
Et pars abrumpi corpore visa suo est.

75 Tum vero exoritur clamor gemitusque meorum;
Et feriunt mœstæ pectora nuda manus.
Tum vero conjux, humeris abeuntis inhærens,
Miscuit hæc lacrymis tristia dicta suis:
"Non potes avelli: simul ah, simul ibimus, inquit!
80 Te sequar; et conjux exsulis exsul ero.
Et mihi facta via est; et me capit ultima tellus.
Accedam profugæ sarcina parva rati.
Te jubet e patria discedere Cæsaris ira;
Me pietas: Pietas hæc mihi Cæsar erit."
85 Talia tentabat; sic et tentaverat ante:
Vixque dedit victas utilitate manus.
Egredior (sive illud erat sine funere ferri)
Squalidus immissis hirta per ora comis.
Illa dolore mei tenebris narratur obortis
90 Semanimis media procubuisse domo:
Utque resurrexit, fœdatis pulvere turpi
Crinibus, et gelida membra levavit humo;
Se modo, desertos modo complorasse Penates;
Nomen et erepti sæpe vocasse viri:
95 Nec gemuisse minus, quam si natæve meumve
Vidisset structos corpus habere rogos:
Et voluisse mori; et moriendo ponere sensus:
Respectuque tamen non posuisse mei.
Vivat; et absentem, quoniam sic Fata tulerunt,
100 Vivat, et auxilio sublevet usque suo.

XXX.

The reverence paid to age.

Fast. Lib. V. 57.

Magna fuit quondam capitis reverentia cani,
Inque suo pretio ruga senilis erat.
Martis opus juvenes animosaque bella gerebant;
Et pro dis aderant in statione suis.
5 Viribus illa minor, nec habendis utilis armis,
Consilio patriæ sæpe ferebat opem.
Nec nisi post annos patuit tunc Curia seros;
Nomen et ætatis mite Senatus erat.
Jura dabat populo senior: finitaque certis
10 Legibus est ætas, unde petatur honos.
Et medius juvenum, non indignantibus ipsis,
Ibat: et interior, si comes unus erat.
Verba quis auderet coram sene digna rubore
Dicere? Censuram longa senecta dabat.

XXXI.

The death of Chiron, and his translation to the sky.

Fast. Lib. V. 381.

Pelion Hæmoniæ mons est obversus in Austros:
Summa virent pinu; cætera quercus habet.

Phillyrides tenuit: saxo stant antra vetusto,
Quæ justum memorant incoluisse senem.
5 Ille manus, olim missuras Hectora letho,
Creditur in lyricis detinuisse modis.
Venerat Alcides, exacta parte laborum;
Jussaque restabant ultima pene viro.
Stare simul casu Trojæ duo fata videres;
10 Hinc puer Æacides, hinc Jove natus erat.
Excipit hospitio juvenem Philyreius heros;
Et causam adventus hic rogat, ille docet.
Perspicit interea clavam spoliumque leonis:
"Virque," ait, "his armis, armaque digna viro."
15 Nec se, quin horrens auderent tangere setis
Vellus, Achilleæ continuere manus.
Dumque senex tractat squalentia tela venenis,
Excidit, et lævo fixa sagitta pede est.
Ingemuit Chiron, traxitque e corpore ferrum:
20 Adgemit Alcides, Hæmoniusque puer.
Ipse tamen lectas Pagasæis collibus herbas
Temperat, et varia vulnera mulcet ope.
Virus edax superabat opem; penitusque recepta
Ossibus, et toto corpore, pestis erat.
25 Sanguine Centauri Lernææ sanguis Echidnæ
Mixtus, ad auxilium tempora nulla dabat.
Stabat, ut ante patrem, lacrymis perfusus Achilles;
Sic flendus Peleus, si moreretur, erat.
Sæpe manus ægras manibus fingebat amicis:
30 [Morum, quos fecit, præmia doctor habet.]

Oscula sæpe dedit: dixit quoque sæpe jacenti;
"Vive, precor; nec me, care, relinque, pater."
Nona dies aderat; cum tu, justissime Chiron,
Bis septem stellis corpora cinctus eras.

XXXII.

Ovid bewails his wretched condition in old age.

Trist. Lib. IV. Eleg. viii.

Jam mea cygneas imitantur tempora plumas,
Inficit et nigras alba senecta comas:
Jam subeunt anni fragiles, et inertior ætas:
Jamque parum firmo me mihi ferre grave est.
5 Nunc erat, ut posito deberem fine laborum
Vivere, me nullo sollicitante metu;
Quæque meæ semper placuerunt otia menti
Carpere; et in studiis molliter esse meis:
Et parvam celebrare domum, veteresque Penates;
10 Et quæ nunc domino rura paterna carent.
Hæc mea sic quondam peragi speraverat ætas;
Hos ego sic annos ponere dignus eram.
Non ita dis visum; qui me terraque marique
Actum Sarmaticis exposuere locis.
15 In cava ducuntur quassæ navalia puppes;
Ne temere in mediis dissoluantur aquis.
Ne cadat, et multas palmas inhonestet adeptas,
Languidus in pratis gramina carpit equus.

Miles, ut emeritis non est satis utilis annis,
20 Ponit ad antiquos, quæ tulit arma, Lares.
Sic igitur, tarda vires minuente senecta,
Me quoque donari jam rude tempus erat.
Tempus erat nec me peregrinum ducere cœlum,
Nec siccam Getico fonte levare sitim :
25 Sed modo, quos habui, vacuum secedere in hortos ;
Nunc hominum visu rursus et urbe frui.

XXXIII.

The power of poetry to mitigate grief.

Trist. Lib. IV. Eleg. i.

Si qua meis fuerint, ut erunt, vitiosa libellis ;
Excusata suo tempore, lector, habe.
Exsul eram ; requiesque mihi, non fama, petita est:
Mens intenta suis ne foret usque malis.
5 Hoc est, cur cantet vinctus quoque compede fossor,
Indocili numero cum grave mollit opus :
Cantet et innitens limosæ pronus arenæ,
Adverso tardam qui trahit amne ratem :
Quique refert pariter lentos ad pectora remos,
10 In numerum pulsa brachia versat aqua.
Fessus ut incubuit baculo, saxove resedit
Pastor, arundineo carmine mulcet oves.
Cantantis pariter, pariter data pensa trahentis
Fallitur ancillæ decipiturque labor.

15 Fertur et abducta Lyrnesside tristis Achilles
Hæmonia curas attenuasse lyra.
Cum traheret sylvas Orpheus, et dura canendo
Saxa, bis amissa conjuge mœstus erat.
Me quoque Musa levat Ponti loca jussa petentem;
20 Sola comes nostræ perstitit illa fugæ.

XXXIV.

The story of Arion.

Fast. Lib. II. 83.

Quod mare non novit, quæ nescit Ariona tellus?
Carmine currentes ille tenebat aquas.
Sæpe, sequens agnam, lupus est hac voce retentus:
Sæpe avidum fugiens restitit agna lupum:
5 Sæpe canes leporesque umbra cubuere sub una;
Et stetit infestæ proxima cerva leæ.
Et sine lite loquax cum Palladis alite cornix
Sedit; et accipitri juncta columba fuit.
Cynthia sæpe tuis fertur, vocalis Arion,
10 Tanquam fraternis obstupuisse modis.
Nomen Arionium Siculas impleverat urbes;
Captaque erat lyricis Ausonis ora sonis.
Inde domum repetens puppim conscendit Arion:
Atque ita quæsitas arte ferebat opes.
15 Forsitan, infelix, ventos undamque timebas;
At tibi nave tua tutius æquor erat.

Namque gubernator destricto constitit ense,
Cæteraque armata conscia turba manu.
Quid tibi cum gladio? Dubiam rege, navita, pinum:
20 Non sunt hæc digitis arma tenenda tuis.
Ille metu vacuus, "Mortem non deprecor," inquit;
"Sed liceat sumpta pauca referre lyra."
Dant veniam, ridentque moram: capit ille coronam,
Quæ possit crines, Phœbe, decere tuos.
25 Induerat Tyrio bis tinctam murice pallam:
Reddidit icta suos pollice chorda sonos.
Flebilibus veluti numeris canentia dura
Trajectus penna tempora cantat olor.
Protinus in medias ornatus desilit undas;
30 Spargitur impulsa cærula puppis aqua.
Inde (fide majus!) tergo Delphina recurvo
Se memorant oneri supposuisse novo.
Ille sedens, citharamque tenet, pretiumque vehendi
Cantat, et æquoreas carmine mulcet aquas.
35 Di pia facta vident: astris Delphina recepit
Jupiter; et stellas jussit habere novem.

XXXV.

Friendship proved by adversity.

Trist. Lib. I. Eleg. v. 19.

Thesea Pirithous non tam sensisset amicum,
Si non infernas vivus adisset aquas.
Ut foret exemplum veri Phocæus amoris,
Fecerunt Furiæ, tristis Oresta, tuæ.
5 Si non Euryalus Rutulos cecidisset in hostes,
Hyrtacidæ Niso gloria nulla foret.
Scilicet ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum,
Tempora sic duro est inspicienda fides.
Dum juvat, et vultu ridet Fortuna sereno,
10 Indelibatas cuncta sequuntur opes:
At simul intonuit, fugiunt; nec noscitur ulli,
Agminibus comitum qui modo cinctus erat.

XXXVI.

Sincerity of affection.

Trist. Lib. IV. Eleg. iv. 63.

Non procul a nobis locus est, ubi Taurica dira
Cæde pharetratæ pascitur ara deæ.
Hæc prius, ut memorant, non invidiosa nefandis,
Nec cupienda bonis, regna Thoantis erant.

5 Hic pro supposita virgo Pelopeia cerva
Sacra deæ coluit qualiacunque suæ.
Quo postquam, dubium pius an sceleratus, Orestes
Exactus Furiis venerat ipse suis,
Et comes exemplum veri Phocæus amoris;
10 Qui duo corporibus, mentibus unus erant;
Protinus evincti Triviæ ducuntur ad aram,
Quæ stabat geminas ante cruenta fores.
Nec tamen hunc sua mors, nec mors sua terruit illum;
Alter ob alterius funera mœstus erat.
15 Et jam constiterat stricto mucrone sacerdos;
Cinxerat et Graias barbara vitta comas:
Cum vice sermonis fratrem cognovit, et illi
Pro nece complexus Iphigenia dedit.
Læta deæ signum, crudelia sacra perosæ,
20 Transtulit ex illis in meliora locis.

XXXVII.

Ovid addresses his book called *Tristia*.

Trist. Lib. I. Eleg. i. 69.

Forsitan exspectes, an in alta Palatia missum
Scandere te jubeam, Cæsareamque domum.
Ignoscant augusta mihi loca, dique locorum;
Venit in hoc illa fulmen ab arce caput.

5 Esse quidem memini mitissima sedibus illis
Numina; sed timeo, qui nocuere, deos.
Terretur minimo pennæ stridore columba,
Unguibus, accipiter, saucia facta tuis.
Nec procul a stabulis audet secedere, si qua
10 Excussa est avidi dentibus agna lupi.
Vitaret cœlum Phaethon, si viveret; et quos
Optarat stulte, tangere nollet equos.
Me quoque, quæ sensi, fateor Jovis arma timere:
Me reor infesto, cum tonat, igne peti.
15 Quicunque Argolica de classe Capharea fugit,
Semper ab Euboicis vela retorquet aquis.
Et mea cymba, semel vasta percussa procella,
Illum, quo læsa est, horret adire locum.

XXXVIII.

The gifts of Ceres.

Fast. Lib. IV. 395.

Messis erant primis virides mortalibus herbæ,
Quas tellus nullo sollicitante dabat;
Et modo carpebant vivaci cespite gramen;
Nunc epulæ tenera fronde cacumen erant.
5 Postmodo glans nata est: bene erat jam glande reperta:
Duraque magnificas quercus habebat opes.

Prima Ceres homini, ad meliora alimenta vocato,
Mutavit glandes utiliore cibo.
Illa jugo tauros collum præbere coegit;
Tum primum soles eruta vidit humus.
Æs erat in pretio: chalybeia massa latebat.
Heu quam perpetuo debuit illa tegi!
Pace Ceres læta est: at vos optate, coloni,
Perpetuam Pacem, perpetuumque Ducem.

XXXIX.

The rape of Proserpine.

Fast. Lib. iv. ver. 419.

Terra tribus scopulis vastum procurrit in æquor
Trinacris; a positu nomen adepta loci.
Grata domus Cereri: multas ibi possidet urbes:
In quibus est culto fertilis Henna solo.
Frigida cœlestum matres Arethusa vocarat;
Venerat ad sacras et dea flava dapes.
Filia, consuetis ut erat comitata puellis,
Errabat nudo per sua prata pede.
Valle sub umbrosa locus est, adspergine multa
Uvidus ex alto desilientis aquæ.
Tot fuerant illic, quot habet natura, colores;
Pictaque dissimili flore nitebat humus.
Quam simul adspexit; "Comites, accedite," dixit:
"Et mecum vestros flore replete sinus."

15 Præda puellares animos prolectat inanis:
Et non sentitur sedulitate labor.
Hæc implet lento calathos e vimine textos;
Hæc gremium, laxos degravat illa sinus.
Illa legit calthas: huic sunt violaria curæ:
20 Illa papavereas subsecat ungue comas.
Has, Hyacinthe, tenes: illas, Amarante, moraris:
Pars thyma, pars casiam, pars meliloton amant.
Plurima lecta rosa est, et sunt sine nomine flores:
Ipsa crocos tenues liliaque alba legit.
25 Carpendi studio paulatim longius itur;
Et dominam casu nulla secuta comes.
Hanc videt, et visam patruus velociter aufert;
Regnaque cæruleis in sua portat equis.
Illa quidem clamabat, "Io, carissima Mater,
30 Auferor:" ipsa suos absciderat que sinus.
Panditur interea Diti via: namque diurnum
Lumen inassueti vix patiuntur equi.
At chorus æqualis, cumulatis flore canistris,
"Persephone, clamant, ad tua dona veni."
35 Ut clamata silet, montes ululatibus implent;
Et feriunt mœsta pectora nuda manu.
Attonita est plangore Ceres; modo venerat Hennam:
Nec mora, "Me miseram! filia," dixit, "ubi es?"
Mentis inops rapitur, quales audire solemus
40 Threicias passis Mænadas ire comis.
Ut vitulo mugit sua mater ab ubere rapto,
Et quærit fœtus per nemus omne suos;

Sic dea: nec retinet gemitus, et concita cursu
Fertur; et a campis incipit, Henna, tuis.
Quacunque ingreditur, miseris loca cuncta querelis
Implet, ut amissum cum gemit ales Ityn.
Perque vices modo, Persephone, modo, Filia, clamat:
Clamat, et alternis nomen utrumque ciet.
Sed neque Persephone Cererem, neque filia matrem
Audit: et alternis nomen utrumque perit.

XL.

A priest prays that mildew may not blast the corn.

Fast. Lib. IV. 911.

Aspera Robigo, parcas Cerealibus herbis;
Et tremat in summa læve cacumen humo.
Tu sata sideribus cœli nutrita secundis
Crescere, dum fiant falcibus apta, sinas.
Vis tua non levis est; quæ tu frumenta notasti,
Mœstus in amissis illa colonus habet.
Nec venti tantum Cereri nocuere, nec imbres;
Nec sic marmoreo pallet adusta gelu;
Quantum, si culmos Titan incalfacit udos;
Tum locus est iræ, diva timenda, tuæ.
Parce, precor, scabrasque manus a messibus aufer;
Neve noce cultis: posse nocere sat est.
Nec teneras segetes, sed durum amplectere ferrum:
Quodque potest alios perdere, perde prior.

15 Utilius gladios et tela nocentia carpes;
Nil opus est illis; otia mundus agit.
Sarcula nunc, durusque bidens, et vomer aduncus,
Ruris opes niteant: inquinet arma situs.
Conatusque aliquis vagina ducere ferrum,
20 Adstrictum longa sentiat esse mora.
At tu ne viola Cererem; semperque colonus
Absenti possit solvere vota tibi.

XLI.

The biter bit.

De Arte Amator. Lib. I. 647.

Dicitur Ægyptos caruisse juvantibus arva
Imbribus; atque annos sicca fuisse novem;
Cum Thrasius Busirin adit, monstratque piari
Hospitis effuso sanguine posse Jovem:
5 Illi Busiris, "Fies Jovis hostia primus,"
Inquit: "et Ægypto tu dabis hospes aquam."
Et Phalaris tauro violenti membra Perilli
Torruit. Infelix imbuit auctor opus.
Justus uterque fuit: neque enim lex æquior ulla,
10 Quam necis artifices arte perire sua.

XLII.

Why a fox was burnt alive at the festival of Ceres, in the district of Carseoli.

Fast. Lib. IV. 683.

Frigida Carseoli, nec olivis apta ferendis,
Terra, sed ad segetes ingeniosus ager.
Hac ego Pelignos, natalia rura, petebam;
Parva, sed assiduis uvida semper aquis.
5 Hospitis antiqui solitas intravimus ædes:
Dempserat emeritis jam juga Phœbus equis.
Is mihi multa quidem, sed et hæc, narrare solebat,
Unde meum præsens instrueretur opus.
Hoc, ait, in campo (campumque ostendit) habebat
10 Rus breve cum duro parca colona viro.
Ille suam peragebat humum, sive usus aratri,
Sive cavæ falcis, sive bidentis erat.
Hæc modo verrebat stantem tibicine villam;
Nunc matris plumis ova fovenda dabat.
15 Aut virides malvas, aut fungos colligit albos:
Aut humilem grato calfacit igne focum.
Et tamen assiduis exercet brachia telis;
Adversumque minas frigoris arma parat.
Filius hujus erat primo lascivus in ævo;
20 Addideratque annos ad duo lustra duos.
Is capit extremi vulpem sub valle salicti;
Abstulerat multas illa cohortis aves.

Captivam stipula fœnoque involvit, et ignes
Admovet: urentes effugit illa manus.
25 Qua fugit, incendit vestitos messibus agros:
Damnosis vires ignibus aura dabat.
Factum abiit; monumenta manent: nam vivere captam
Nunc quoque lex vulpem Carseolana vetat.
Utque luat pœnas gens hæc, Cerealibus ardet;
30 Quoque modo segetes perdidit, ipsa perit.

XLIII.

The poet, intending to write about war, is ordered by Cupid to write about love.

Amorum Lib. I. Eleg. i.

Arma gravi numero, violentaque bella parabam
Edere, materia conveniente modis.
Par erat inferior versus: risisse Cupido
Dicitur, atque unum surripuisse pedem.
5 Quis tibi, sæve puer, dedit hoc in carmina juris?
Pieridum vates, non tua turba, sumus.
Quid, si præripiat flavæ Venus arma Minervæ:
Ventilet accensas flava Minerva faces?
Quis probet in sylvis Cererem regnare jugosis?
10 Lege pharetratæ virginis arva coli?
Crinibus insignem quis acuta cuspide Phœbum
Instruat, Aoniam Marte movente lyram?

Sunt tibi magna, puer, nimiumque potentia regna;
Cur opus affectas, ambitiose, novum?
15 An, quod ubique, tuum? tua sunt Heliconia Tempe?
Vix etiam Phœbo jam lyra tuta sua est?
Cum bene surrexit versu nova pagina primo,
Attenuat nervos protinus ille meos.
Questus eram; pharetra cum protinus ille soluta
20 Legit in exitium spicula facta meum:
Lunavitque genu sinuosum fortiter arcum:
Quodque canas, vates, accipe, dixit, opus.
Me miserum! certas habuit puer ille sagittas.
Uror; et in vacuo pectore regnat Amor.
25 Sex mihi surgat opus numeris; in quinque residat.
Ferrea cum vestris bella valete modis.
Cingere littorea flaventia tempora myrto,
Musa, per undenos emodulanda pedes.

XLIV.

The consequence of Ceres falling in love.

Amorum Lib. III. Eleg. x. 7.

Ante nec hirsuti torrebant farra coloni,
Nec notum terris area nomen erat:
Sed glandem quercus, oracula prima, ferebant:
Hæc erat, et teneri cespitis herba, cibus.
5 Prima Ceres docuit turgescere semen in agris,
Falce coloratas subsecuitque comas.

Prima jugo tauros supponere colla coegit,
Et veterem curvo dente revellit humum,
Nec tamen est (quamvis agros amet illa feraces)
10 Rustica; nec viduum pectus amoris habet.
Cretes erunt testes; nec fingunt omnia Cretes:
Cretes, nutrito terra superba Jove.
Illic, sideream mundi qui temperat arcem,
Exiguus tenero lac bibit ore puer.
15 Magna fides testi: testis laudatur alumno.
Fassuram Cererem crimina nota puto.
Viderat Iasium Cretæa diva sub Ida
Figentem certa terga ferina manu.
Vidit, et ut teneræ flammam rapuere medullæ;
20 (Hinc pudor, ex alia parte trahebat Amor.)
Victus amore pudor: sulcos arere videres,
Et sata cum minima parte redire sui.
Cum bene jactati pulsarant arva ligones,
Ruperat et duram vomer aduncus humum,
25 Seminaque in latos ierant æqualiter agros;
Irrita decepti vota colentis erant.
Diva, potens frugum, sylvis cessabat in altis:
Deciderant longæ spicea serta comæ.
Sola fuit Crete fœcundo fertilis anno:
30 Omnia, qua tulerat se dea, messis erant.
Ipse locus nemorum canebat frugibus Ide,
Et ferus in sylva farra metebat aper.
Optavit Minos similes sibi legifer annos:
Optavit Cereris longus ut esset amor.

XLV.

Apollo tending the herds of Admetus.

TIBULLI Lib. II. Eleg. iii. 11.

Pavit et Admeti tauros formosus Apollo;
Nec cithara, intonsæ profueruntve comæ;
Nec potuit curas sanare salubribus herbis:
Quicquid erat medicæ, vicerat, artis, Amor.
5 Ah quoties, illo vitulum gestante per agros,
Dicitur occurrens erubuisse soror!
Ah quoties ausæ, caneret dum valle sub alta,
Rumpere mugitu carmina docta boves!
Sæpe duces trepidis petiere oracula rebus;
10 Venit et e templis irrita turba domum.
Sæpe horrere sacros doluit Latona capillos,
Quos admirata est ipsa noverca prius.
Quisquis inornatumque caput, crinesque solutos
Adspiceret, Phœbi quæreret ille comam.
15 Delos ubi nunc, Phœbe, tua est: ubi Delphica Pytho?
Nempe Amor in parva te jubet esse casa.

XLVI.

The triumphs of Cupid.

OVIDII Amorum Lib. I. Eleg. ii.

Essn quid hoc dicam, quod tam mihi dura videntur
Strata, neque in lecto pallia nostra sedent?
Et vacuam somno noctem, quam longa, peregi;
Lassaque versati corporis ossa dolent?
5 Nam puto sentirem, si quo tentarer amore;
An subit, et tacita callidus arte nocet?
Sic erat. Hæserunt teuues in corde sagittæ;
Et possessa ferus pectora versat Amor.
Cedimus? an subitum luctando accendimus ignem?
10 Cedamus: Leve fit, quod bene fertur, onus.
Vidi ego jactatas mota face crescere flammas;
Et vidi nullo concutiente mori.
Verbera plura ferunt, quam quos juvat usus aratri,
Detrectant pressi dum juga prima boves.
15 Asper equus duris contunditur ora lupatis:
Frena minus sensit, quisquis ad arma facit.
Acrius invitos, multoque ferocius urget,
Quam qui servitium ferre fatentur, Amor.
En ego confiteor: tua sum nova præda, Cupido:
20 Porrigimus vinctas ad tua jura manus.
Nil opus est bello: pacem veniamque rogamus:
Nec tibi laus, armis victus inermis, ero.

Necte comam myrto: maternas junge columbas:
Qui deceat, currum vitricus ipse dabit.
25 Inque dato curru, populo clamante triumphum,
Stabis; et adjunctas arte movebis aves.
Ducentur juvenes capti, captæque puellæ.
Hæc tibi magnificus pompa triumphus erit.
Ipse ego, præda recens, factum modo vulnus habebo;
30 Et nova captiva vincula mente feram.
Mens bona ducetur manibus post terga retortis,
Et pudor, et castris quidquid Amoris obest.
Blanditiæ comites tibi erunt Errorque Furorque,
Assidue partes turba secuta tuas.
35 His tu militibus superas hominesque deosque:
Hæc tibi si demas commoda, nudus eris.
Læta triumphanti de summo mater Olympo
Plaudet; et appositas sparget in ora rosas.
Tu, pennas gemma, gemma variante capillos,
40 Ibis in auratis aureus ipse rotis.
Ergo, ego cum possim sacri pars esse triumphi,
Parce tuas in me perdere, victor, opes.
Aspice cognati felicia Cæsaris arma:
Qua vicit, victos protegit ille manu.

XLVII.

The remedies of Love.

Remedia Amoris, *v.* 41.

Ad mea, decepti juvenes, præcepta venite;
Quos suus ex omni parte fefellit amor.
Discite sanari, per quem didicistis amare:
Una manus vobis vulnus opemque feret.
5 Terra salutares herbas, eademque nocentes
Nutrit, et urticæ proxima sæpe rosa est.
Vulnus in Herculeo quæ quondam fecerat hoste,
Vulneris auxilium Pelias hasta tulit.
Sed quæcunque viris, vobis quoque dicta, puellæ,
10 Credite. Diversis partibus arma damus.
E quibus ad vestros si quid non pertinet usus,
Attamen exemplo multa docere potest.
Utile propositum, sævas extinguere flammas;
Nec servum vitii pectus habere sui.
15 Vixisset Phyllis, si me foret usa magistro;
Et, per quod novies, sæpius isset iter.
Nec moriens Dido summa vidisset ab arce
Dardanidas vento vela dedisse rates.
Nec dolor armasset contra sua viscera matrem;
20 Quæ socii damno sanguinis ulta virum est.
Arte mea Tereus, quamvis Philomela placeret,
Per facinus fieri non meruisset avis.

Da mihi Pasiphaen; jam tauri ponet amorem:
Da Phædram; Phædræ turpis abibit amor.
Redde Parin nobis; Helenen Menelaus habebit:
Nec manibus Danais Pergama victa cadent.
Impia si nostros legisset Scylla libellos,
Hæsisset capiti purpura, Nise, tuo.
Me duce, damnosas, homines, compescite curas:
Rectaque cum sociis, me duce, navis eat.
Naso legendus erat tunc, cum didicistis amare;
Idem nunc vobis Naso legendus erit.
Publicus assertor dominis oppressa levabo
Pectora: vindictæ quisque favete suæ.
Te precor incipiens, adsit tua laurea nobis,
Carminis, et medicæ, Phœbe, repertor opis.
Tu pariter vati, pariter succurre medenti:
Utraque tutelæ subdita cura tuæ.
Dum licet, et modici tangunt præcordia motus,
Si piget, in primo limine siste pedem.
Opprime, dum nova sunt, subiti mala semina morbi;
Et tuus, incipiens ire, resistat equus.
Nam mora dat vires: teneras mora percoquit uvas;
Et validas segetes, quæ fuit herba, facit.
Quæ præbet latas arbor spatiantibus umbras,
Quo posita est primum tempore, virga fuit.
Tum poterat manibus summa tellure revelli;
Nunc stat in immensum viribus aucta suis.
Quale sit id, quod amas, celeri circumspice mente:
Et tua læsuro subtrahe colla jugo.

Principiis obsta. Sero medicina paratur,
Cum mala per longas convaluere moras.
Sed propera; nec te venturas differ in horas:
Qui non est hodie, cras minus aptus erit.
55 Otia si tollas, periere Cupidinis arcus;
Contemptæque jacent, et sine luce, faces.
Quam platanus vino gaudet, quam populus unda,
Et quam limosa canna palustris humo:
Tam Venus otia amat. Qui finem quæris amoris,
60 (Cedit amor rebus) res age; tutus eris.
Languor, et immodici sub nullo vindice somni,
Aleaque, et multo tempora quassa mero,
Eripiunt omnes animis sine vulnere nervos:
Adfluit incautis insidiosus Amor.
65 Desidiam puer ille sequi solet; odit agentes.
Da vacuæ menti, quo teneatur, opus.
Sunt fora, sunt leges; sunt, quos tuearis, amici.
Vade per urbanæ splendida castra togæ.
Vel tu sanguinei juvenilia munera Martis
70 Suscipe: deliciæ jam tibi terga dabunt.
Ecce fugax Parthus, magni nova causa triumphi,
Jam videt in campis Cæsaris arma suis.
Vince Cupidineas pariter Parthasque sagittas,
Et refer ad patrios bina tropæa deos.
75 Ut semel Ætola Venus est a cuspide læsa,
Mandat amatori bella gerenda suo.
Quæritis, Ægisthus quare sit factus adulter?
In promptu causa est; desidiosus erat.

Pugnabant alii tardis apud Ilion armis;
80 Transtulerat vires Græcia tota suas.
Sive operam bellis vellet dare, nulla gerebat:
Sive foro, vacuum litibus Argos erat.
Quod potuit, ne nil illic ageretur, amavit.
Sic venit ille puer; sic puer ille manet.
85 Rura quoque oblectant animos, studiumque colendi:
Quælibet huic curæ cedere cura potest.
Colla jube domitos oneri supponere tauros,
Sauciet ut duram vomer aduncus humum.
Obrue versata Cerealia semina terra,
90 Quæ tibi cum multo fœnore reddat ager.
Aspice curvatos pomorum pondere ramos,
Ut sua, quod peperit, vix ferat arbor onus.
Aspice jucundo labentes murmure rivos:
Aspice tondentes fertile gramen oves.
95 Ecce petunt rupes, præruptaque saxa, capellæ;
Jam referent hœdis ubera plena suis.
Pastor inæquali modulatur arundine carmen:
Nec desunt comites, sedula turba, canes.
Parte sonant alia sylvæ mugitibus altæ:
100 Et queritur vitulum mater abesse suum.
Quid, cum suppositos fugiunt examina fumos,
Ut relevent dempti vimina curva favi?
Poma dat autumnus: formosa est messibus æstas:
Ver præbet flores: igne levatur hyems.
105 Temporibus certis maturam rusticus uvam
Deligit; et nudo sub pede musta fluunt:

Temporibus certis desectas alligat herbas;
Et tonsam raro pectine verrit humum.
Ipse potes riguis plantam deponere in hortis:
110 Ipse potes rivos ducere lenis aquæ.
Venerit insitio; fac ramum ramus adoptet:
Stetque peregrinis arbor operta comis.
Cum semel hæc animum cœpit mulcere voluptas,
Debilibus pennis irritus exit Amor.
115 Vel tu venandi studium cole. Sæpe recessit
Turpiter a Phœbi victa sorore Venus.
Nunc leporem pronum catulo sectare sagaci:
Nunc tua frondosis retia tende jugis.
Aut pavidos terre varia formidine cervos:
120 Aut cadat adversa cuspide fossus aper.
Nocte fatigatum somnus, non cura puellæ,
Excipit; et pingui membra quiete levat.
Lenius est studium, studium tamen, alite capta,
Aut lino, aut calamis præmia parva sequi:
125 Vel, quæ piscis edax avido male devoret ore,
Abdere supremis æra recurva cibis.
Aut his, aut aliis, donec dediscis amare,
Ipse tibi furtim decipiendus eris.
Tu tantum i, quamvis firmis retinebere vinclis,
130 I procul, et longas carpere perge vias.
Flebis, ut occurret desertæ nomen amicæ:
Stabit et in media pes tibi sæpe via.
Sed quanto minus ire voles, magis ire memento:
Perfer; et invitos currere coge pedes.

135 Nec pluvias opta; nec te peregrina morentur
Sabbata; nec damnis Allia nota suis.
Nec quot transieris, sed quot tibi, quære, supersint
Millia: nec, maneas ut prope, finge moras.
Tempora nec numera; nec crebro respice Romam;
140 Sed fuge: tutus adhuc Parthus ab hoste fuga est.
Dura aliquis præcepta vocet mea: dura fatemur
Esse; sed, ut valeas, multa dolenda feres.
Sæpe bibi succos, quamvis invitus, amaros
Æger; et oranti mensa negata mihi.
145 Ut corpus redimas, ferrum patieris et ignes;
Arida nec sitiens ora lavabis aqua.
Ut valeas animo, quidquam tolerare negabis?
At pretium pars hæc corpore majus habet.
Sed tamen est artis strictissima janua nostræ;
150 Et labor est unus tempora prima pati.
Non ego te jubeo medias abrumpere curas:
Non sunt imperii tam fera jussa mei.
Quod non es, simula; positosque imitare furores;
Sic facies vere, quod meditatus eris.
155 Sæpe ego, ne biberem, volui dormire videri;
Dum videor, somno lumina victa dedi.
Deceptum risi, qui se simularat amare;
In laqueos auceps decideratque suos.
Intrat amor mentes usu; dediscitur usu.
160 Qui poterit sanum fingere, sanus erit.
Est prope Collinam templum venerabile portam;
Imposuit templo nomina celsus Eryx.

Est illic Lethæus Amor, qui pectora sanat,
Inque suas gelidam lampadas addit aquam.
165 Illic et juvenes votis oblivia poscunt;
Et si qua est duro capta puella viro.
Is mihi sic dixit: (dubito, verusne Cupido
An somnus fuerit; sed puto somnus erat.)
"O qui sollicitos modo das, modo demis, amores:
170 Adjice præceptis hoc quoque, Naso, tuis.
Ad mala quisque animum referat sua; ponet amorem:
Omnibus illa Deus plusve minusve dedit.
Qui Puteal Janumque timet, celeresque Calendas,
Torqueat hunc æris mutua summa sui.
175 Cui pater est durus, votis ut cætera cedant,
Huic pater ante oculos durus habendus erit.
Hic male dotata pauper cum conjuge vivit:
Uxorem fato credat obesse suo.
Est tibi rure bono generosæ fertilis uvæ
180 Vinea: ne nascens uva sit usta, time.
Ille habet in reditu navim: mare semper iniquum
Cogitet, et damno littora fœda suo.
Filius hunc miles, te filia nubilis angat.
Et quis non causas mille doloris habet?
185 Ut posses odisse tuam, Pari, funera fratrum
Debueras oculis substituisse tuis."
Plura loquebatur: placidum puerilis imago
Destituit somnum; si modo somnus erat.
Quid faciam? Media navim Palinurus in unda
190 Deserit; ignotas cogor inire vias.

Quisquis amas, (loca sola nocent) loca sola caveto,
Quo fugis? In populo tutior esse potes.
Non tibi secretis (augent secreta furores)
Est opus: auxilio turba futura tibi est.
195 Tristis eris, si solus eris: dominæque relictæ
Ante oculos facies stabit, ut ipsa, tuos.
Tristior idcirco nox est, quam tempora Phœbi;
Quæ relevet luctus, turba sodalis abest.
Nec fuge colloquium; nec sit tibi janua clausa:
200 Nec tenebris vultus flebilis abde tuos.
Semper habe Pyladen aliquem, qui curet Orestem.
Hic quoque amicitiæ non levis usus erit.
Quid nisi secretæ læserunt Phyllida sylvæ?
Certa necis causa est; incomitata fuit.
205 Ibat, ut Edono referens Trieterica Baccho
Ire solet fusis barbara turba comis.
Et modo, qua poterat, longum spectabat in æquor:
Nunc in arenosa lassa jacebat humo.
Perfide Demophoon, surdas clamabat ad undas;
210 Ruptaque singultu verba dolentis erant.
Limes erat tenuis, longa subnubilus umbra,
Quo tulit illa suos ad mare sæpe pedes.
Nona terebatur miseræ via. Videris, inquit:
Et spectat zonam pallida facta suam.
215 Aspicit et ramos: dubitat, refugitque quod audet:
Et timet: et digitos ad sua colla refert.
Sithoni, tunc certe vellem non sola fuisses;
Non fleres positis Phyllida, sylva, comis.

Phyllidis exemplo, nimium secreta timete,
220 Læse vir a domina, læsa puella viro.
Præstiterat juvenis, quidquid mea Musa jubebat;
Inque suæ portu pæne salutis erat.
Recidit, ut cupidos inter devenit amantes;
Et, quæ condiderat, tela resumpsit Amor:
225 Si quis amas, nec vis; facito contagia vites.
Hæc etiam pecori sæpe nocere solent.
Dum spectant oculi læsos, læduntur et ipsi:
Multaque corporibus transitione nocent.
In loca nonnunquam siccis arentia glebis
230 De prope currenti flumine manat aqua.
Manat amor tectus, si non ab amante recedas;
Turbaque in hoc omnes ingeniosa sumus.
Sunt, quæ non possint aliquo cogente juberi;
Sæpe tamen casu facta juvare solent.
235 Perdat opes Phædra; parces, Neptune, nepoti:
Nec faciet pavidos taurus avitus equos.
Gnossida fecisses inopem; sapienter amasset.
Divitiis alitur luxuriosus amor.
Cur nemo est, Hecalen; nulla est, quæ ceperit Iron?
240 Nempe quod alter egens, altera pauper erat.
Non habet, unde suum paupertas pascat amorem:
Non tamen hoc tanti est, pauper ut esse velis.
At tibi sit tanti, non indulgere theatris,
Dum bene de vacuo pectore cedat amor.
245 Enervant animos citharæ, lotosque, lyræque:
Et vox, et numeris brachia mota suis.

Illic assidue ficti saltantur amantes:
Quid caveas actor, quid juvet, arte docet.
Eloquar invitus: teneros ne tange poetas.
250 Submoveo dotes impius ipse meas.
Callimachum fugito; non est inimicus Amori:
Et cum Callimacho tu quoque, Coe, noces.
Me certe Sappho meliorem fecit amicæ:
Nec rigidos mores Teia Musa dedit.
255 Carmina quis potuit tuto legisse Tibulli?
Vel tua, cujus opus Cynthia sola fuit?
Quis potuit lecto durus discedere Gallo?
Et mea nescio quid carmina dulce sonant.

XLVIII.

Ariadne, having been deserted by Theseus, is married to Bacchus.

De Arte Amat. Lib. I. 527.

Gnossis in ignotis amens errabat arenis,
Qua brevis æquoreis dia feritur aquis:
Utque erat e somno, tunica velata recincta,
Nuda pedem, croceas irreligata comas;
5 Thesea crudelem surdas clamabat ad undas,
Indigno teneras imbre rigante genas.
Clamabat, flebatque simul; sed utrumque decebat;
Nec facta est lacrymis turpior illa suis.
Jamque iterum tundens mollissima pectora palmis,
10 Perfidus ille abiit; quid mihi fiet? ait.

Quid mihi fiet? ait: sonuerunt cymbala toto
  Littore, et attonita tympana pulsa manu.
Excidit illa metu, rupitque novissima verba:
  Nullus in exanimi corpore sanguis erat.
15 Ecce Mimallonides sparsis in terga capillis:
  Ecce leves Satyri, prævia turba dei.
Ebrius ecce senex pando Silenus asello
  Vix sedet; et pressas continet arte jubas.
Dum sequitur Bacchas, Bacchæ fugiuntque petuntque,
20 Quadrupedem ferula dum malus urget eques;
In caput aurito cecidit delapsus asello.
  Clamarunt Satyri, Surge age, surge, pater.
Jam deus e curru, quem summum texerat uvis,
  Tigribus adjunctis aurea lora dabat.
25 Et color, et Theseus, et vox abiere puellæ:
  Terque fugam petiit; terque retenta metu.
Horruit, ut steriles, agitat quas ventus, aristæ;
  Ut levis in madida canna palude tremit.
Cui deus, "En adsum tibi cura fidelior," inquit:
30 "Pone metum: Bacchi, Gnossias, uxor eris.
Munus habe cœlum: cœlo spectabile sidus
  Sæpe reges dubiam Cressa Corona ratem."
Dixit; et e curru, ne tigres illa timeret,
  Desilit: (imposito cessit arena pedi.)
35 Implicitamque sinu (neque enim pugnare valebat)
  Abstulit: ut facile est omnia posse deo.
Pars, Hymenæe, canunt: pars clamant, Evie, evœ!
  Sic coeunt sacro Nupta deusque toro.

XLIX.

Ariadne changed into a goddess.

Fast. Lib. III. 461.

Jam bene perjuro mutarat conjuge Bacchum,
  Quæ dedit ingrato fila legenda viro.
Sorte tori gaudens, Quid flebam rustica? dixit;
  Utiliter nobis perfidus ille fuit.
5 Interea Liber depexos crinibus Indos
  Vincit, et Eoo dives ab orbe redit.
Inter captivas facie præstante puellas,
  Grata nimis Baccho, filia Regis erat.
Flebat amans conjux, spatiataque littore curvo
10 Edidit incultis talia verba comis:
En iterum similes, fluctus, audite querelas!
  En iterum lacrymas accipe, arena, meas!
Dicebam, memini, Perjure et perfide Theseu!
  Ille abiit; eadem crimina Bacchus habet.
15 Nunc quoque, Nulla viro, clamabo, fœmina credat.
  Nomine mutato causa relata mea est.
O utinam mea sors, qua primum cœperat, isset!
  Jamque ego præsenti tempore nulla forem!
Quid me desertis perituram, Liber, arenis
20 Servabas? Potui dedoluisse semel.
Bacche levis, leviorque tuis, quæ tempora cingunt,
  Frondibus; in lacrymas cognite Bacche meas;

Ausus es ante oculos adducta pellice nostros
Tam bene compositum sollicitare torum?
25 Heu! ubi pacta fides? ubi, quæ jurare solebas?
Me miseram! quoties hæc ego verba loquor!
Thesea culpabas, fallacemque ipse vocabas:
Judicio peccas turpius ipse tuo.
Ne sciat hoc quisquam, tacitisque doloribus urar;
30 Ne toties falli digna fuisse puter.
Præcipue cupiam celari Thesea; ne te
Consortem culpæ gaudeat esse suæ.
At, puto, præposita est fuscæ mihi candida pellex:
Eveniat nostris hostibus ille color.
35 Quid tamen hoc refert, vitio si gratior ipso est?
Quid facis? Amplexus inquinat illa tuos.
Bacche, fidem præsta; nec præfer amoribus ullam
Conjugis, assuetæ semper amare virum.
Ne noceat quod amo: neque enim tibi, Bacche, nocebat,
40 Quod flammas nobis fassus es ipse tuas.
Nec, quod nos uris, mirum facis; ortus in igne
Diceris, et patria raptus ab igne manu.
Illa ego sum, cui tu solitus promittere cœlum.
Hei mihi, pro cœlo qualia dona fero!
45 Dixerat: audibat jamdudum verba querentis
Liber, ut a tergo forte secutus erat.
Occupat amplexu, lacrymasque per oscula siccat;
Et, Pariter cœli summa petamus, ait.
Tu mihi juncta toro, mihi juncta vocabula sume:
50 Jam tibi mutatæ Libera nomen erit.

L.

The value of Poetry.

De Arte Amat. Lib. III. 399.

Tu licet et Thamyran superes, et Amœbea cantu,
Non erit ignotæ gratia magna lyræ.
Si Venerem Cous nusquam posuisset Apelles,
Mersa sub æquoreis illa lateret aquis.
5 Quid petitur sacris, nisi tantum fama, poetis?
Hoc votum nostri summa laboris habet.
Cura deum fuerant olim regumque poetæ;
Præmiaque antiqui magna tulere chori.
Sanctaque majestas, et erat venerabile nomen
10 Vatibus; et largæ sæpe dabantur opes.
Ennius emeruit, Calabris in montibus ortus,
Contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi.
Nunc hederæ sine honore jacent: operataque doctis
Cura vigil Musis nomen inertis habet.
15 Sed famæ vigilare juvet. Quis nosset Homerum,
Ilias æternum si latuisset opus?
Quis Danaen nosset, si semper clausa fuisset;
Inque sua turri perlatuisset anus?

LI.

Achilles, disguised as a woman, lies concealed at the court of Lycomedes.

De Arte Amat. Lib. I. 683.

Jam dea laudatæ dederat sua præmia formæ,
Colle sub Idæo vincere digna duas.
Jam nurus ad Priamum diverso venerat orbe;
Graiaque in Iliacis mœnibus uxor erat.
5 Jurabant omnes in læsi verba mariti:
Nam dolor unius publica causa fuit.
Turpe, nisi hoc matris precibus tribuisset, Achilles
Veste virum longa dissimulatus erat.
Quid facis, Æacide? Non sunt tua munera lanæ;
10 Tu titulos alia Palladis arte petas.
Quid tibi cum calathis? Clypeo manus apta terendo.
Pensa quid in dextra, qua cadet Hector, habes?
Rejice succinctos operoso stamine fusos:
Quassanda est ista Pelias hasta manu.

LII.

The story of Dædalus and Icarus.

De Arte Amat. Lib. II. 23.

Dædalus ut clausit conceptum crimine matris
  Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem;
Sit modus exilio, dixit, justissime Minos:
  Accipiat cineres terra paterna meos.
5 Et quoniam in patria, fatis agitatus iniquis,
  Vivere non potui, sit mihi posse mori.
Da reditum puero, senis est si gratia vilis:
  Si non vis puero parcere, parce seni.
Dixerat hæc: sed et hæc, et multo plura licebat
10 Dicere: regressus non dabat ille viro.
Quod simul ac sensit; "Nunc, o nunc, Dædale, dixit,
  Materiam, qua sis ingeniosus, habes.
Possidet en terras, et possidet æquora Minos:
  Nec tellus nostræ, nec patet unda, fugæ.
15 Restat iter cœlo: cœlo tentabimus ire:
  Da veniam cœpto, Jupiter alte, meo.
Non ego sidereas affecto tangere sedes.
  Qua fugiam dominum, nulla, nisi ista, via est.
Per Styga detur iter; Stygias tranabimus undas.
20 Sint mihi naturæ jura novanda meæ."

Ingenium mala sæpe movent. Quid crederet unquam,
Aerias hominem carpere posse vias?
Remigium volucres disponit in ordine pennas;
Et leve per lini vincula nectit opus;
25 Imaque pars ceris adstringitur igne solutis:
Finitusque novæ jam labor artis erat.
Tractabat ceramque puer pennasque renidens;
Nescius hæc humeris arma parata suis.
Cui pater, "His, inquit, patria est adeunda carinis:
30 Hac nobis Minos effugiendus ope.
Aera non potuit Minos, alia omnia clausit;
Quem licet, inventis aera rumpe meis.
Sed tibi nec virgo Tegeæa, comesque Bootæ
Ensiger Orion aspiciendus erit.
35 Me pennis sectare datis: ego prævius ibo:
Sit tua cura sequi: me duce, tutus eris.
Nam sive æthereas vicino sole per auras
Ibimus; impatiens cera caloris erit:
Sive humiles propiore freto jactabimus alas;
40 Mobilis æquoreis penna madescet aquis.
Inter utrumque vola: ventos quoque, nate, timeto:
Quaque ferent auræ, vela secunda dato."
Dum monet, aptat opus puero, monstratque moveri;
Erudit infirmas ut sua mater aves.
45 Inde sibi factas humeris accommodat alas;
Perque novum timide corpora librat iter.

Jamque volaturus parvo dedit oscula nato:
Nec patriæ lacrymas continuere genæ.
Monte minor collis, campis erat altior æquis;
50 Hinc data sunt miseræ corpora bina fugæ.
Et movet ipse suas, et nati respicit alas
Dædalus; et cursus sustinet usque suos.
Jamque novum delectat iter; positoque timore,
Icarus audaci fortius arte volat.
55 Jam Samos a læva fuerant Naxosque relictæ,
Et Paros, et Clario Delos amata Deo.
Dextra Lebynthos erant, sylvisque umbrosa Calymne,
Cinctaque piscosis Astypalæa vadis:
Cum puer, incautis nimium temerarius ausis,
60 Altius egit iter, deseruitque ducem.
Vincla labant; et cera deo propiore liquescit;
Nec tenues ventos brachia mota tenent.
Territus e summo despexit in æquora cœlo!
Nox oculis pavido venit oborta metu.
65 Tabuerant ceræ; nudos quatit ille lacertos:
Et trepidat; nec, quo sustineatur, habet.
Decidit; atque cadens, "Pater, o pater, auferor," inquit.
Clauserunt virides ora loquentis aquæ.
At pater infelix, nec jam pater, "Icare, clamat,
70 Icare, clamat, ubi es? quove sub axe volas?
Icare," clamabat: pennas aspexit in undis.
Ossa tegit tellus; æquora nomen habent.

LIII.

The story of Cephalus and Procris.

De Arte Amat. Lib. III. 687.

Est prope purpureos colles florentis Hymetti
  Fons sacer, et viridi cespite mollis humus.
Sylva nemus non alta facit: tegit arbutus herbam:
  Ros maris, et lauri, nigraque myrtus olent.
5 Nec densæ foliis buxi, fragilesque myricæ,
  Nec tenues cytisi, cultaque pinus, abest.
Lenibus impulsæ Zephyris, auraque salubri,
  Tot generum frondes, herbaque summa tremunt.
Grata quies Cephalo: famulis canibusque relictis,
10 Lassus in hac juvenis sæpe resedit humo.
"Quoque meos releves æstus," cantare solebat,
  "Accipienda sinu, mobilis Aura, veni."
Conjugis ad timidas aliquis male sedulus aures
  Auditos memori detulit ore sonos.
15 Procris ut accepit nomen, quasi pellicis, Auræ,
  Excidit; et subito muta dolore fuit.
Palluit, ut seræ, lectis de vite racemis,
  Pallescunt frondes, quas nova læsit hyems.
Quæque suos curvant matura cydonia ramos;
20 Cornaque, adhuc nostris non satis apta cibis.

Ut rediit animus, tenues a pectore vestes
Rumpit, et indignas sauciat ungue genas.
Nec mora; per medias passis furibunda capillis
Evolat, ut thyrso concita Baccha, vias.
Ut prope perventum, comites in valle relinquit:
Ipsa nemus tacito clam pede fortis init.
Quid tibi mentis erat, cum sic male sana lateres,
Procri? Quis attoniti pectoris ardor erat?
Jam jam venturam, quæcunque erat Aura, putabas
Scilicet; atque oculis probra videnda tuis.
Nunc venisse piget; neque enim deprendere velles:
Nunc juvat: incertus pectora versat amor.
Credere quæ jubeant, locus est, et nomen, et index:
Et quia amans semper, quod timet, esse putat.
Vidit ut oppressam, vestigia corporis, herbam,
Pulsantur trepidi corde micante sinus.
Jamque dies medius tenues contraxerat umbras,
Inque pari spatio vesper et ortus erant:
Ecce redit Cephalus sylvis, Cyllenia proles,
Oraque fontana fervida spargit aqua.
Anxia, Procri, lates: solitas jacet ille per herbas;
Et, "Zephyri molles, Auraque, dixit, ades."
Ut patuit miseræ jucundus nominis error;
Et mens, et rediit verus in ora color.
Surgit; et appositas agitato corpore frondes
Movit, in amplexus uxor itura viri.
Ille feram sonuisse ratus, juveniliter arcum
Corripit; in dextra tela fuere manu.

Quid facis, infelix? Non est fera: supprime tela.
50 Me miserum! jaculo fixa puella tuo est.
"Hei mihi! conclamat, fixisti pectus amicum:
Hic locus a Cephalo vulnera semper habet.
Ante diem morior, sed nulla pellice læsa:
Hoc faciat positæ te mihi, terra, levem.
55 Nomine suspectas jam spiritus exit in auras:
Labor io! cara lumina conde manu."
Ille sinu dominæ morientia corpora mœsto
Sustinet; et lacrymis vulnera sæva lavat.
Exit, et, incauto paulatim pectore lapsus,
60 Excipitur miseri spiritus ore viri.

LIV.

The god Terminus.

Fast. Lib. II. 641.

Termine, sive lapis, sive es defossus in agro
Stipes, ab antiquis sic quoque numen habes.
Te duo diversa domini pro parte coronant;
Binaque serta tibi, binaque liba ferunt.
5 Ara fit: huc ignem curto fert rustica testu,
Sumptum de tepidis ipsa colona focis.
Ligna senex minuit; concisaque construit alte;
Et solida ramos figere pugnat humo.
Dum sicco primas irritat cortice flammas,
10 Stat puer, et manibus lata canistra tenet.

Inde, ubi ter fruges medios immisit in ignes,
Porrigit incisos filia parva favos.
Vina tenent alii: libantur singula flammis:
Spectant, et linguis candida turba favent.
15 Spargitur et cæso communis Terminus agno:
Nec queritur, lactens cum sibi porca datur.
Conveniunt, celebrantque dapes vicinia simplex;
Et cantant laudes, Termine sancte, tuas.
Tu populos, urbesque, et regna ingentia finis:
20 Omnis erit sine te litigiosus ager.
Nulla tibi ambitio est: nullo corrumperis auro:
Legitima servas credita rura fide.
Si tu signasses olim Thyreatida terram,
Corpora non leto missa trecenta forent:
25 Nec foret Othryades congestis tectus in armis.
O quantum patriæ sanguinis ille dedit!
Quid, nova cum fierent Capitolia? nempe deorum
Cuncta Jovi cessit turba, locumque dedit.
Terminus (ut veteres memorant) conventus in æde
30 Restitit; et magno cum Jove templa tenet.
Nunc quoque, se supra ne quid nisi sidera cernat,
Exiguum templi tecta foramen habent.
Termine, post illud levitas tibi libera non est:
Qua positus fueris in statione, mane.
35 Nec tu vicino quidquam concede roganti;
Ne videare hominem præposuisse Jovi.
Et seu vomeribus, seu tu pulsabere rastris,
Clamato, Meus est hic ager, ille tuus.

LV.

The Golden Age.

TIBULLI Lib. I. Eleg. iii. 35.

Quam bene Saturno vivebant rege, prius quam
Tellus in longas est patefacta vias!
Nondum cæruleas pinus contempserat undas,
Effusum ventis præbueratque sinum:
5 Nec vagus, ignotis repetens compendia terris,
Presserat externa navita merce ratem.
Illo non validus subiit juga tempore taurus;
Non domito frenos ore momordit equus:
Non domus ulla fores habuit; non fixus in agris,
10 Qui regeret certis finibus arva, lapis.
Ipsæ mella dabant quercus, ultroque ferebant
Obvia securis ubera lactis oves.
Non acies, non ira fuit, non bella; nec ensem
Immiti sævus duxerat arte faber.
15 Nunc, Jove sub domino, cædes et vulnera semper:
Nunc mare, nunc leti multa reperta via.

LVI.

The horrors of War.

Lib. I. Eleg. x.

Quis fuit, horrendos primus qui protulit enses?
Quam ferus, et vere ferreus ille fuit!
Tum cædes hominum generi, tum prælia nata;
Tum brevior diræ mortis aperta via est.
5 At nihil ille miser meruit; nos ad mala nostra
Vertimus, in sævas quod dedit ille feras.
Divitis hoc vitium est auri; nec bella fuerunt,
Faginus adstabat quum scyphus ante dapes:
Non arces, non vallus erat: somnumque petebat
10 Securus varias dux gregis inter oves.
Tunc mihi vita foret dulcis; nec tristia nossem
Arma, nec audissem corde micante tubam.
Nunc ad bella trahor, et jam quis forsitan hostis
Hæsura in nostro tela gerit latere.
15 Quis furor est atram bellis arcessere mortem?
Imminet, et tacito clam venit illa pede.
Non seges est infra, non vinea culta; sed audax
Cerberus, et Stygiæ navita pullus aquæ.
Illic, perscissisque genis, ustoque capillo,
20 Errat ad obscuros pallida turba lacus.
Quam potius laudandus hic est, quem prole parata
Occupat in parva pigra Senecta casa!

Ipse suas sectatur oves, ut filius agnos;
Et calidam fesso comparat uxor aquam.
25 Sic ego sim; liceatque caput candescere canis,
Temporis et prisci facta referre senem.
Interea Pax arva colat: Pax candida primum
Duxit aratores sub juga panda boves.
Pax aluit vites, et succos condidit uvæ,
30 Funderet ut nato testa paterna merum.
Pace bidens vomerque nitent; at tristia duri
Militis in tenebris occupat arma situs.

LVII.

The antiquity of the Arcadians.

OVIDII Fast. Lib. II. 289.

Ante Jovem genitum terras habuisse feruntur
Arcades; et Luna gens prior illa fuit.
Vita feræ similis, nullos agitata per usus:
Artis adhuc expers, et rude vulgus erant.
5 Pro domibus frondes norant, pro frugibus herbas:
Nectar erat palmis hausta duabus aqua.
Nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus:
Nulla sub imperio terra colentis erat:
Nullus adhuc erat usus equi; se quisque ferebat:
10 Ibat ovis lana corpus amicta sua.
Sub Jove durabant, et corpora nuda gerebant,
Docta graves imbres et tolerare Notos.

LVIII.

The parrot.

Amorum Lib. II. Eleg. vi.

Psittacus, Eois imitatrix ales ab Indis,
Occidit: exequias ite frequenter, aves.
Ite, piæ volucres, et plangite pectora pennis;
Et rigido teneras ungue notate genas.
5 Horrida pro mœstis lanietur pluma capillis:
Pro longa resonent carmina vestra tuba.
Quid scelus Ismarii quereris, Philomela, tyranni?
Expleta est annis ista querela suis.
Alitis in raræ miserum devertite funus.
10 Magna, sed antiqui, causa doloris Itys.
Omnes, quæ liquido libratis in aere cursus;
Tu tamen ante alias, turtur amice, dole.
Plena fuit vobis omni concordia vita,
Et stetit ad finem longa tenaxque fides.
15 Quod fuit Argolico juvenis Phocæus Orestæ;
Hoc tibi, dum licuit, Psittace, turtur erat.
Quid tamen ista fides? Quid rari forma coloris?
Quid vox mutandis ingeniosa sonis?
Quid juvat, ut datus es, nostræ placuisse puellæ?
20 Infelix avium gloria, nempe jaces.
Tu poteras fragiles pennis hebetare smaragdos,
Tincta gerens rubro Punica rostra croco.

Non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales:
Reddebas blæso tam bene verba sono.
25 Raptus es invidia: non tu fera bella movebas;
Garrulus, et placidæ pacis amator eras.
Ecce, coturnices inter sua prælia vivunt;
Forsitan et fiant inde frequenter anus.
Plenus eras minimo; nec præ sermonis amore
30 In multos poteras ora vacare cibos.
Nux erat esca tibi, causæque papavera somni;
Pellebatque sitim simplicis humor aquæ.
Vivit edax vultur, ducensque per aera gyros
Miluus, et pluviæ graculus auctor aquæ.
35 Vivit et armiferæ cornix invisa Minervæ;
Illa quidem sæclis vix moritura novem.
Occidit ille loquax, humanæ vocis imago,
Psittacus, extremo munus ab orbe datum.
Optima prima fere manibus rapiuntur avaris;
40 Implentur numeris deteriora suis.
Tristia Phylacidæ Thersites funera vidit;
Jamque cinis, vivis fratribus, Hector erat.
Quid referam timidæ pro te pia vota puellæ;
Vota, procelloso per mare rapta Noto?
45 Septima lux aderat, non exhibitura sequentem;
Et stabat vacua jam tibi Parca colo.
Nec tamen ignavo stupuerunt verba palato;
Clamavit moriens lingua, Corinna, vale.
Colle sub Elysio nigra nemus ilice frondens,
50 Udaque perpetuo gramine terra, viret.

Si qua fides dubiis, volucrum locus ille piarum
Dicitur, obscœnæ quo prohibentur aves.
Illis innocui late pascuntur olores:
Et vivax Phœnix, unica semper avis.
55 Explicat ipsa suas ales Junonia pennas;
Oscula dat cupido blanda columba mari.
Psittacus has inter, nemorali sede receptus,
Convertit volucres in sua verba pias.
Ossa tegit tumulus; tumulus pro corpore parvus:
60 Quo lapis exiguus par sibi carmen habet.
[Colligor ex ipso dominæ placuisse sepulcro.
Ora fuere mihi plus ave docta loqui.]

LIX.

Ovid praises his own character and genius.

Amor. Lib. I. Eleg. iii. 5.

Accipe, per longos tibi qui deserviat annos;
Accipe, qui pura norit amare fide.
Si me non veterum commendant magna parentum
Nomina; nec nostri sanguinis auctor eques;
5 Nec meus innumeris renovatur campus aratris;
Temperat et sumptus parcus uterque parens;
At Phœbus, comitesque novem, vitisque repertor,
Hoc faciant; et, me qui tibi donat, Amor.
Et nulli cessura fides; sine crimine mores;
10 Nudaque simplicitas, purpureusque pudor.

Non mihi mille placent : non sum desultor Amoris :
Tu mihi (si qua fides) cura perennis eris.
Tecum, quos dederint annos mihi fila Sororum,
Vivere contingat ; teque dolente mori.
15 Te mihi materiem felicem in carmina præbe ;
Provenient causa carmina digna sua.
Carmine nomen habent exterrita cornibus Io,
Et quam fluminea lusit adulter ave :
Quæque, super pontum simulato vecta juvenco,
20 Virginea tenuit cornua vara manu.
Nos quoque per totum pariter cantabimur orbem ;
Junctaque semper erunt nomina nostra tuis.

LX.

The poet vents curses upon a wooden tablet, which had brought him an unwelcome message.

Amorum Lib. I. Eleg. xii. 7.

Ite hinc, difficiles, funebria ligna, tabellæ :
Tuque negaturis cera referta notis :
Quam, puto, de longæ collectam flore cicutæ
Melle sub infami Corsica misit apis.
5 At, tanquam minio, penitus medicata rubebas.
Ille color vere sanguinolentus erat.
Projectæ triviis jaceatis, inutile lignum ;
Vosque rotæ frangat prætereuntis onus.

Illum etiam, qui vos ex arbore vertit in usum,
10 Convincam puras non habuisse manus.
Præbuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo;
Carnifici duras præbuit illa cruces.
Illa dedit turpes raucis bubonibus umbras;
Vulturis in ramis et strigis ova tulit.
15 His ego commisi nostros insanus amores,
Molliaque ad dominam verba ferenda dedi?
Aptius hæ capiant vadimonia garrula ceræ,
Quas aliquis duro cognitor ore legat.
Inter ephemeridas melius tabulasque jacerent,
20 In quibus absumptas fleret avarus opes.
Quid precer iratus? nisi vos cariosa senectus
Rodat, et immundo cera sit alba situ.

LXI.

The universal power of money.

Amorum Lib. III. Eleg. viii.

Et quisquam ingenuas etiamnum suspicit artes,
Aut tenerum dotes carmen habere putat?
Ingenium quondam fuerat pretiosius auro;
At nunc barbaries grandis, habere nihil.
5 Ecce recens dives, parto per vulnera censu,
Præfertur nobis, sanguine pastus eques.
Ille ego Musarum purus Phœbique sacerdos
Ad rigidas canto carmen inane fores.

Discite, qui sapitis, non quæ nos scimus inertes,
10 Sed trepidas acies et fera castra sequi.
Jupiter, admonitus nihil esse potentius auro;
Corruptæ pretium virginis ipse fuit.
Dum merces aberat; durus pater, ipsa severa,
Ærati postes, ferrea turris erat:
15 Sed postquam sapiens in munera venit adulter,
Præbuit ipsa sinus; et, dare jussa, dedit.
At cum regna senex cœli Saturnus haberet,
Omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus.
Æraque et argentum, cumque auro pondera ferri
20 Manibus admorat; nullaque massa fuit.
At meliora dabat; curvo sine vomere fruges,
Pomaque, et in quercu mella reperta cava.
Nec valido quisquam terras findebat aratro;
Signabat nullo limite mensor humum.
25 Non freta demissi verrebant eruta remi;
Ultima mortali tum via littus erat.
Contra te solers, hominum Natura, fuisti;
Et nimium damnis ingeniosa tuis.
Quo tibi, turritis incingere mœnibus urbes?
30 Quo tibi, discordes addere in arma manus?
Quid tibi cum pelago? terra contenta fuisses.
Cur non et cœlum, tertia regna, petis?
Qua licet, affectas cœlum quoque: templa Quirinus,
Liber, et Alcides, et modo Cæsar, habent.
35 Eruimus terra solidum pro frugibus aurum.
Possidet inventas sanguine miles opes.

Curia pauperibus clausa est: dat census honores:
Inde gravis judex; inde severus eques.
Omnia possideant: illis Campusque Forumque
40 Serviat: hi pacem crudaque bella gerant.
Tantum ne nostros avidi liceantur amores;
Et satis est, aliquid pauperis esse sinant.

LXII.

The eternal glory of Poets.

Amorum Lib. I. Eleg. xv.

Quid mihi, Livor edax, ignavos objicis annos;
Ingeniique vocas carmen inertis opus?
Non me more patrum, dum strenua sustinet ætas,
Præmia militiæ pulverulenta sequi:
5 Nec me verbosas leges ediscere: nec me
Ingrato vocem prostituisse foro.
Mortale est, quod quæris, opus: mihi fama perennis
Quæritur; in toto semper ut orbe canar.
Vivet Mæonides, Tenedos dum stabit, et Ide;
10 Dum rapidas Simois in mare volvet aquas.
Vivet et Ascræus, dum mustis uva tumebit;
Dum cadet incurva falce resecta Ceres.
Battiades semper toto cantabitur orbe;
Quamvis ingenio non valet, arte valet.

15 Nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothurno.
Cum Sole et Luna semper Aratus erit.
Dum fallax servus, durus pater, improba lena
Vivent, dum meretrix blanda, Menandros erit.
Ennius arte carens, animosique Accius oris,
20 Casurum nullo tempore nomen habent.
Varronem, primamque ratem, quæ nesciat ætas,
Aureaque Æsonio terga petita duci?
Carmina sublimis tunc sunt peritura Lucreti,
Exitio terras cum dabit una dies.
25 Tityrus, et fruges, Æneiaque arma legéntur,
Roma, triumphati dum caput orbis eris.
Donec erunt ignes arcusque Cupidinis arma,
Discentur numeri, culte Tibulle, tui.
Gallus et Hesperiis, et Gallus notus Eois,
30 Et sua cum Gallo nota Lycoris erit.
Ergo cum silices, cum dens patientis aratri,
Depereant ævo, carmina morte carent.
Cedant carminibus Reges, Regumque triumphi;
Cedat et auriferi ripa beata Tagi.
35 Vilia miretur vulgus; mihi flavus Apollo
Pocula Castaliæ plena ministret aquæ:
Sustineamque coma metuentem frigora myrtum;
Atque a sollicito multus amante legar.
Pascitur in vivis Livor: post fata quiescit,
40 Cum suus ex merito quemque tuetur honos.
Ergo etiam, cum me supremus adederit ignis,
Vivam; parsque mei magna superstes erit.

LXIII.

Ovid defends himself against his envious detractors.

REMED. AMORIS, *ver.* 365.

INGENIUM magni detrectat livor Homeri:
  Quisquis es, ex illo, Zoile, nomen habes.
Et tua sacrilegæ laniarunt carmina linguæ,
  Pertulit huc victos quo duce Troja deos.
5 [Summa petit livor: perflant altissima venti:
  Summa petunt dextra fulmina missa Jovis.]
At tu, quicunque es, quem nostra licentia lædit,
  Si sapis, ad numeros exige quidque suos.
Fortia Mæonio gaudent pede bella referri.
10 Deliciis illic quis locus esse potest?
Grande sonant Tragici; Tragicos decet ira cothurnos:
  Usibus e mediis soccus habendus erit.
Liber in adversos hostes stringatur Iambus;
  Seu celer, extremum seu trahat ille pedem.
15 Blanda pharetratos Elegeia cantet Amores;
  Et levis arbitrio ludat amica suo.
Callimachi numeris non est dicendus Achilles:
  Cydippe non est oris, Homere, tui.
Quis ferat Andromaches peragentem Thaida partes?
20 Peccat, in Andromache Thaida si quis agat.
Si mea materiæ respondet Musa jocosæ,
  Vicimus, et falsi criminis acta rea est.

LXIV.

An elegy on the poet Tibullus.

Amorum Lib. III. Eleg. ix.

Memnona si mater, mater ploravit Achillem,
Et tangunt magnas tristia fata deas;
Flebilis indignos, Elegeia, solve capillos.
Ah nimis ex vero nunc tibi nomen erit!
Ille tui vates operis, tua fama, Tibullus
Ardet in exstructo, corpus inane, rogo.
Ecce, puer Veneris fert eversamque pharetram,
Et fractos arcus, et sine luce facem.
Aspice, demissis ut eat miserabilis alis;
Pectoraque infesta tundat aperta manu.
Excipiunt sparsi lacrymas per colla capilli,
Oraque singultu concutiente sonant.
Fratris in Æneæ sic illum funere dicunt
Egressum tectis, pulcher Iule, tuis.
Nec minus est confusa Venus, moriente Tibullo,
Quam juveni rupit cum ferus inguen aper.
At sacri vates, et divum cura, vocamur;
Sunt etiam, qui nos numen habere putent.
Scilicet omne sacrum mors importuna profanat;
Omnibus obscuras injicit illa manus.
Quid pater Ismario, quid mater, profuit Orpheo?
Carmine quid victas obstupuisse feras?

Ælinon in sylvis idem pater, Ælinon, altis
Dicitur invita concinuisse lyra.
25 Adjice Mæoniden, a quo, ceu fonte perenni,
Vatum Pieriis ora rigantur aquis;
Hunc quoque summa dies nigro submersit Averno;
Diffugiunt avidos carmina sola rogos.
Durat opus vatum, Trojani fama laboris,
30 Tardaque nocturno tela retexta dolo.
Cum rapiant mala fata bonos, (ignoscite fasso:)
Sollicitor nullos esse putare deos.
Vive pius; moriere pius: cole sacra; colentem
Mors gravis a templis in cava busta trahet.
35 Carminibus confide bonis: jacet ecce Tibullus!
Vix manet e tanto parva quod urna capit!
Tene, sacer Vates, flammæ rapuere rogales;
Pectoribus pasci nec timuere tuis?
Aurea sanctorum potuissent templa deorum
40 Urere, quæ tantum sustinuere nefas.
Avertit vultus, Erycis quæ possidet arces:
Sunt quoque, qui lacrymas continuisse negent.
Sed tamen hoc melius, quam si Phæacia tellus
Ignotum vili supposuisset humo.
45 Hinc certe madidos fugientis pressit ocellos
Mater; et in cineres ultima dona tulit:
Hinc soror in partem misera cum matre doloris
Venit, inornatas dilaniata comas.
Si tamen e nobis aliquid, nisi nomen et umbra,
50 Restat, in Elysia valle Tibullus erit.

Obvius huic venias, hedera juvenilia cinctus
Tempora, cum Calvo, docte Catulle, tuo.
Tu quoque, (si falsum est temerati crimen amici)
Sanguinis atque animæ prodige Galle tuæ.
His comes umbra tua est; si quid modo corporis umbra est:
Auxisti numeros, culte Tibulle, pios.
Ossa quieta, precor, tuta requiescite in urna:
Et sit humus cineri non onerosa tuo!

LXV.

The danger of Ambition.

Trist. Lib. III. Eleg. iv. 3.

Usibus edocto si quidquam credis amico;
Vive tibi, et longe nomina magna fuge.
Vive tibi, quantumque potes prælustria vita:
Sævum prælustri fulmen ab arce venit.
Effugit hibernas demissa antenna procellas;
Lataque plus parvis vela timoris habent.
Aspicis, ut summa cortex levis innatet unda,
Cum grave nexa simul retia mergat onus.
Qui cadit in plano (vix hoc tamen evenit ipsum,)
Sic cadit, ut tacta surgere possit humo;
At miser Elpenor, tecto delapsus ab alto,
Occurrit regi debilis umbra suo.

Quid fuit, ut tutas agitaret Dædalus alas,
Icarus immensas nomine signet aquas?
15 Nempe quod hic alte, demissius ille volabat:
Nam pennas ambo non habuere suas.
Crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit: et intra
Fortunam debet quisque manere suam.
Non foret Eumedes orbus, si filius ejus
20 Stultus Achilleos non adamasset equos:
Nec natum in flamma vidisset, in arbore natas,
Cepisset genitor si Phaethonta Merops.
Tu quoque formida nimium sublimia semper;
Propositique memor contrahe vela tui.

LXVI.

Why the town *Tomus* was so called.

Trist. Lib. III. Eleg. ix.

Hic quoque sunt igitur Graiæ (quis crederet?) urbes,
Inter inhumanæ nomina barbariæ.
Huc quoque Mileto missi venere coloni,
Inque Getis Graias constituere domos.
5 Sed vetus huic nomen, positaque antiquius urbe,
Constat ab Absyrti cæde fuisse, loco.
Nam rate, quæ, cura pugnacis facta Minervæ,
Per non tentatas prima cucurrit aquas;
Impia desertum fugiens Medea parentem,
10 Dicitur his remos applicuisse vadis.

Quem procul ut vidit tumulo speculator ab alto,
" Hospes, ait, nosco Colchide vela, venit."
Dum trepidant Minyæ, dum solvitur aggere funis,
Dum sequitur celeres anchora tracta manus;
15 Conscia percussit meritorum pectora Colchis,
Ausa atque ausura multa nefanda manu.
Et, quanquam superest ingens audacia menti,
Pallor in attonito virginis ore sedet.
Ergo ubi prospexit venientia vela; " Tenemur,
20 " Et pater est aliqua fraude morandus," ait.
Dum quid agat quærit, dum versat in omnia vultus,
Ad fratrem casu lumina flexa tulit.
Cuju sut oblata est præsentia; " Vincimus," inquit:
" Hic mihi morte sua causa salutis erit."
25 Protinus ignari, nec quidquam tale timentis,
Innocuum rigido perforat ense latus.
Atque ita divellit, divulsaque membra per agros
Dissipat, in multis invenienda locis.
Neu pater ignoret, scopulo proponit in alto
30 Pallentesque manus, sanguineumque caput:
Ut genitor luctuque novo tardetur, et artus
Dum legit exstinctos, triste moretur iter.
Inde Tomus dictus locus hic; quia fertur in illo
Membra soror fratris consecuisse sui.

LXVII.

Lament on the death of a young man.

TIBULLI Lib. III. Eleg. v.

Vos tenet, Etruscis manat quæ fontibus unda,
  Unda sub æstivum non adeunda Canem :
Nunc autem sacris Baiarum maxima lymphis,
  Quum se purpureo vere remittit humus.
5 At mihi Persephone nigram denunciat horam :
  Immerito juveni parce nocere, dea.
Non ego tentavi, nulli temeranda virorum,
  Audax laudandæ sacra docere deæ.
Nec mea mortiferis infecit pocula succis
10 Dextera, nec cuiquam tetra venena dedit :
Nec nos sacrilegos templis admovimus ignes ;
  Nec cor sollicitant facta nefanda meum :
Nec nos, insana meditantes jurgia mente,
  Impia in adversos solvimus ora deos.
15 Et nondum cani nigros læsere capillos ;
  Nec venit tardo curva Senecta pede.
Natalem primo nostrum videre parentes,
  Quum cecidit fato Consul uterque pari.
Quid fraudare juvat vitem crescentibus uvis ?
20 Et modo nata mala vellere poma manu ?

Parcite, pallentes undas quicunque tenetis,
Duraque sortiti tertia regna dei.
Elysios olim liceat cognoscere campos,
Lethæamque ratem, Cimmeriosque lacus;
25 Quum mea rugosa pallebunt prisca senecta,
Et referam pueris tempora prisca senex.
Atque utinam vano nequicquam terrear æstu!
Languent ter quinos sed mea membra dies.
At vobis Tuscæ celebrantur numina lymphæ,
30 Et facilis lenta pellitur unda manu.
Vivite felices, memores et vivite nostri,
Sive erimus, seu nos fata fuisse velint.
Interea nigras pecudes promittite Diti,
Et nivei lactis pocula mista mero.

LXVIII.

Ovid bewails the miseries of his premature old age.

OVIDIO Ex Ponto, Lib. I. Epist. 4.

Jam mihi deterior canis aspergitur ætas;
Jamque meos vultus ruga senilis arat:
Jam vigor, et quasso languent in corpore vires;
Nec, juveni lusus qui placuere, placent.
5 Nec, si me subito videas, agnoscere possis:
Ætatis facta est tanta ruina meæ.

Confiteor facere hæc annos: sed et altera causa est;
Anxietas animi, continuusque labor.
Nam mea per longos si quis mala digerat annos,
10 (Crede mihi) Pylio Nestore major ero.
Cernis, ut in duris (et quid bove firmius?) arvis
Fortia taurorum corpora frangat opus.
Quæ nunquam vacuo solita est cessare novali,
Fructibus assiduis lassa senescit humus.
15 Occidet, ad Circi si quis certamina semper,
Non intermissis cursibus, ibit equus.
Firma sit illa licet, solvetur in æquore navis,
Quæ nunquam liquidis sicca carebit aquis.
Me quoque debilitat series immensa malorum,
20 Ante meum tempus cogit et esse senem.
Otia corpus alunt: animus quoque pascitur illis:
Immodicus contra carpit utrumque labor.

LXIX.

The shortness of life: the wisdom of enjoying it while you can.

De Arte Amat. Lib. III. 59.

Venturæ memores jam nunc estote senectæ;
Sic nullum vobis tempus abibit iners.
Dum licet, et veros etiam nunc editis annos,
Ludite: eunt anni more fluentis aquæ.

5 Nec, quæ præteriit, iterum revocabitur unda;
Nec, quæ præteriit, hora redire potest.
Utendum est ætate: cito pede labitur ætas:
Nec bona tam sequitur, quam bona prima fuit.
Hos ego, qui canent frutices, violaria vidi:
10 Hac mihi de spina grata corona data est.
Quam cito (me miserum!) laxantur corpora rugis,
Et perit, in nitido qui fuit ore, color!
Quasque fuisse tibi canas a virgine jures,
Spargentur subitæ per caput omne comæ.
15 Anguibus exuitur tenui cum pelle vetustas;
Nec faciunt cervos cornua jacta senes.
Nostra sine auxilio fugiunt bona: carpite florem;
Qui, nisi carptus erit, turpiter ipse cadet.

LXX.

The value of the mind superior to personal beauty.

De Arte Amat. Lib. II. 113.

Forma bonum fragile est: quantumque accedit ad annos,
Fit minor: et spatio carpitur ipsa suo.
Nec violæ semper, nec hiantia lilia florent;
Et riget amissa spina relicta rosa.
5 Et tibi jam cani venient, formose, capilli:
Jam venient rugæ, quæ tibi corpus arent.

Jam molire animum, qui duret; et adstrue formæ:
Solus ad extremos permanet ille rogos.
Nec levis ingenuas pectus coluisse per artes
10 Cura sit, et linguas edidicisse duas.
Non formosus erat, sed erat facundus Ulysses;
Et tamen æquoreas torsit amore deas.
O quoties illum doluit properare Calypso;
Remigioque aptas esse negavit aquas!
15 Hæc Trojæ casus iterumque iterumque rogabat:
Ille referre aliter sæpe solebat idem.
Littore constiterant: illic quoque pulchra Calypso
Exigit Odrysii fata cruenta ducis.
Ille levi virga (virgam nam forte tenebat,)
20 Quod rogat, in spisso littore pingit opus.
"Hæc, inquit, Troja est:" (muros in littore fecit:)
"Hic tibi sit Simois; hæc mea castra puta.
Campus erat," (campumque facit:) "quem cæde Dolonis
Sparsimus, Hæmonios dum vigil optat equos.
25 Illic Sithonii fuerant tentoria Rhesi:
Hac ego sum captis nocte revectus equis."
Pluraque pingebat; subitus cum Pergama fluctus
Abstulit, et Rhesi cum duce castra suo.
Tum dea, "Quas, inquit, fidas tibi credis ituro,
30 Perdiderint undæ nomina quanta, vides?"
Ergo age, fallaci timide confide figuræ,
Quisquis es; aut aliquid corpore pluris habe.

LXXI.

The poet, indulging himself in the idleness of bed, rebukes Aurora for rising so soon.

Amorum Lib. I. Eleg. xiii.

Jam super Oceanum venit a seniore marito,
Flava pruinoso quæ vehit axe diem.
Quo properas, Aurora? Mane. Sic Memnonis umbris
Annua solenni cæde parentet avis.
5 Quo properas, ingrata viris, ingrata puellis?
Roscida purpurea supprime lora manu.
Ante tuos ortus melius sua sidera servat
Navita; nec media nescius errat aqua.
Te surgit, quamvis lassus, veniente viator:
10 Miles et armiferas aptat ad arma manus.
Prima bidente vides oneratos arva colentes:
Prima vocas tardos sub juga panda boves.
Tu pueros somno fraudas, tradisque magistris,
Ut subeant teneræ verbera sæva manus.
15 Nec tu consulto, nec tu jucunda diserto;
Cogitur ad lites surgere uterque novas.
Tu, cum fœminei possint cessare labores,
Lanificam revocas ad sua pensa manum.
Optavi quoties, ne nox tibi cedere vellet:
20 Neu fugerent vultus sidera mota tuos!

Optavi quoties, aut ventus frangeret axem,
Aut caderet spissa nube retentus equus!
Invida, quo properas? Quod erat tibi filius ater,
Materni fuerat pectoris ille color.
25 Jurgia finieram: scires audisse; rubebat.
Nec tamen adsueto tardius orta dies.

LXXII.

Men gain their objects better by gentleness than by violence.

De Arte Amat. Lib. II. 145; 179.

Dextera præcipue capit indulgentia mentes:
Asperitas odium sævaque verba movent.
Odimus accipitrem, quia semper vivit in armis;
Et pavidum solitos in pecus ire lupos:
5 At caret insidiis hominum, quia mitis, hirundo:
Quasque colat turres Chaonis ales habet.—
Flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus;
Frangis, si vires experiere tuas.
Obsequio tranantur aquæ; nec vincere possis
10 Flumina, si contra, quam rapit unda, nates.
Obsequium tigresque domat, Numidasque leones:
Rustica paulatim taurus aratra subit.
Quid fuit asperius Nonacrina Atalanta?
Succubuit meritis trux tamen illa viri.

LXXIII.

Ovid reproaches a river, which stopped him on his road to his mistress.

Amorum Lib. III. Eleg. vi. 1; 83.

Amnis, arundinibus limosas obsite ripas,
Ad dominam propero; siste parumper aquas.
Nec tibi sunt pontes, nec quæ sine remigis ictu
Concava trajecto cymba rudente vehat.
5 Parvus eras, memini; nec te transire refugi;
Summaque vix talos contigit unda meos.
Nunc ruis apposito nivibus de monte solutis,
Et turpi crassas gurgite volvis aquas.
Quid properasse juvat? Quid parca dedisse quieti
10 Tempora? Quid nocti conseruisse diem?
Si tamen hic standum; si non datur artibus ullis
Ulterior nostro ripa premenda pedi:
Nunc ego, quas habuit pennas Danaeius heros,
Terribili densum cum tulit angue caput;
15 Nunc opto currum, de quo Cerealia primum
Semina venerunt in rude missa solum.
Prodigiosa loquor veterum mendacia vatum;
Nec tulit hæc, nec fert, nec feret ulla dies.
Tu potius, ripis effuse capacibus amnis,
20 (Sic æternus eas) labere fine tuo.
Non eris invidiæ, torrens, (mihi crede) ferendæ,
Si dicar per te forte retentus amans.

Flumina deberent juvenes in amore juvare?
Flumina senserunt ipsa, quid esset amor.—
25 Te quoque credibile est aliqua caluisse puella:
Sed nemora et sylvæ crimina vestra tegunt.
Dum loquor, increvit latis spatiosius undis,
Nec capit admissas alveus altus aquas.
Quid mecum, furiose, tibi? Quid mutua differs
30 Gaudia? Quid cœptum, rustice, rumpis iter?
Quid, si legitimum flueres, si nobile flumen?
Si tibi per terras maxima fama foret?
Nomen habes nullum, rivis collecte caducis;
Nec tibi sunt fontes, nec tibi certa domus.
35 Fontis habes instar pluviamque nivesque solutas,
Quas tibi divitias pigra ministrat hyems.
Aut lutulentus agis brumali tempore cursus;
Aut premis arentem pulverulentus humum.
Quis te tum potuit sitiens haurire viator?
40 Quis grata dixit voce, Perennis eas?
Damnosus pecori curris, damnosior agris.
Forsitan hæc alios; me mea damna movent.
At tibi pro meritis opto, non candide torrens,
Sint rapidi soles, siccaque semper hyems.

LXXIV.

Men are fond of doing what is forbidden.

Amorum Lib. III. Eleg. iv. 9.

Cui peccare licet, peccat minus! ipsa potestas
Semina nequitiæ languidiora facit.
Desine (crede mihi) vitia irritare vetando;
Obsequio vincas aptius illa tuo.
5 Vidi ego nuper equum, contra sua vincla tenacem,
Ore reluctanti fulminis ire modo.
Constitit, ut primum concessas sensit habenas,
Frænaque in effusa laxa jacere juba.
Nitimur in vetitum semper, cupimusque negata;
10 Sic interdictis imminet æger aquis.
Centum fronte oculos, centum cervice gerebat
Argus; et hos unus sæpe fefellit Amor.
In thalamum Danae saxo ferroque perennem
Quæ fuerat virgo tradita, mater erat.
15 Penelope mansit, quamvis custode carebat,
Inter tot juvenes intemerata procos.
Quidquid servatur, cupimus magis: ipsaque furem
Cura vocat. Pauci, quod sinit alter, amant.

LXXV.

A Lady rebuked for wearing false hair.

Amorum Lib. I. Eleg. xiv.

Dicebam, 'Medicare tuos desiste capillos;'
Tingere quam possis, jam tibi nulla coma est.
At, si passa fores, quid erat spatiosius illis?
Contigerant imum, qua patet usque, latus.
5 Quid? quod erant tenues, et quos ornare timeres;
Vela colorati qualia Seres habent?
Vel pede quod gracili deducit aranea filum,
Cum leve deserta sub trabe nectit opus?
Nec tamen ater erat, nec erat tamen aureus illis;
10 Sed, quamvis neuter, mistus uterque color:
Qualem clivosæ madidis in vallibus Idæ
Ardua derepto cortice cedrus habet.
Adde, quod et dociles, et centum flexibus apti,
Et tibi nullius causa doloris erant.
15 Non acus abrupit, non vallus pectinis, illos;
Ornatrix tuto corpore semper erat.
Ante meos sæpe est oculos ornata: nec unquam
Brachia derepta saucia fecit acu.
Sæpe etiam, nondum digestis mane capillis,
20 Purpureo jacuit semisupina toro.
Tum quoque erat neglecta decens; ut Threcia Bacche,
Cum temere in viridi gramine lassa jacet.

Cum graciles essent tamen, et lanuginis instar,
Heu mala vexatæ quanta tulere comæ!
25 Quam se præbuerant ferro patienter et igni!
Ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus!
Clamabam, 'Scelus est, istos scelus urere crines.
Sponte decent: capiti, ferrea, parce tuo.
Vim procul hinc remove; non est qui debeat uri:
30 Erudit admotas ipse capillus acus.'
Formosæ periere comæ; quas vellet Apollo,
Quas vellet capiti Bacchus inesse suo.
Illis contulerim, quas quondam nuda Dione
Pingitur humenti sustinuisse manu.
35 Quid male dispositos quereris periisse capillos?
Quid speculum mœsta ponis, inepta, manu?
Non bene consuetis a te spectaris ocellis.
Ut placeas, debes immemor esse tui.
Non te cantatæ læserunt pellicis herbæ;
40 Non anus Hæmonia perfida lavit aqua.
Nec tibi vis morbi nocuit; (procul omen abesto!)
Nec minuit densas invida lingua comas.
Facta manu culpaque tua dispendia sentis:
Ipsa dabas capiti mista venena tuo.
45 Nunc tibi captivos mittet Germania crines:
Culta triumphatæ munere gentis eris.
O quam sæpe, comas aliquo mirante, rubebis;
Et dices, 'Empta nunc ego merce probor!
Nescio quam pro me laudat nunc iste Sygambram;
50 Fama tamen, memini, cum fuit ista mei.'

Me miserum! lacrymas male continet; oraque dextra
Protegit, ingenuas picta rubore genas.
Sustinet antiquos gremio spectare capillos,
(Hei mihi!) non illo munera digna loco.
55 Collige cum vultu mentem: reparabile damnum est.
Postmodo nativa conspiciere coma.

LXXVI.

The excellency of civilization and refinement.

De Arte Amat. Lib. III. 109.

Si fuit Andromache tunicas induta valentes,
Quid mirum? duri militis uxor erat.
Scilicet Ajaci conjux ornata venires,
Cui tegumen septem terga fuere boum?
5 Simplicitas rudis ante fuit: nunc aurea Roma
Edomiti magnas possidet orbis opes.
Aspice, quæ nunc sunt Capitolia, quæque fuerunt;
Alterius dicas illa fuisse Jovis.
Curia, concilio quæ nunc dignissima tanto est,
10 De stipula, Tatio regna tenente, fuit.
Quæ nunc sub Phœbo ducibusque Palatia fulgent,
Quid, nisi araturis pascua bubus, erant?
Prisca juvent alios; ego me nunc denique natum
Gratulor: Hæc ætas moribus apta meis:
15 Non quia nunc terræ lentum subducitur aurum:
Lectaque diverso littore concha venit:

Nec quia decrescunt effosso marmore montes:
Nec quia cæruleæ mole fugantur aquæ:
Sed quia cultus adest, nec nostros mansit in annos
20 Rusticitas, priscis illa superstes avis.

LXXVII.

Ovid complains that time alters every thing, except his own sorrows.

Trist. Lib. IV. Eleg. vi.

Tempore ruricolæ patiens fit taurus aratri,
Præbet et incurvo colla premenda jugo.
Tempore paret equus lentis animosus habenis,
Et placido duros accipit ore lupos.
5 Tempore Pœnorum compescitur ira leonum;
Nec feritas animo, quæ fuit ante, manet.
Quæque sui monitis obtemperat Inda magistri
Bellua, servitium tempore victa subit.
Tempus, ut extentis tumeat, facit, uva racemis;
10 Vixque merum capiant grana, quod intus habent.
Tempus et in canas semen producit aristas;
Et ne sint tristi poma sapore facit.
Hoc tenuat dentem terras renovantis aratri,
Hoc rigidas silices, hoc adamanta terit.
15 Hoc etiam sævas paulatim mitigat iras:
Hoc minuit luctus, mœstaque corda levat.
Cuncta potest igitur tacito pede lapsa vetustas
Præterquam curas attenuare meas.

Ut patria careo, bis frugibus area trita est:
20 Dissiluit nudo pressa bis uva pede.
Nec quæsita tamen spatio patientia longo est;
Mensque mali sensum nostra recentis habet.
Scilicet et veteres fugiunt juga curva juvenci,
Et domitus fræno sæpe repugnat equus.
25 Tristior est etiam præsens ærumna priore;
Ut sit enim sibi par, crevit, et aucta mora est.
Nec tam nota mihi, quam sunt, mala nostra fuerunt;
Sed magis hoc, quo sunt cognitiora, gravant.
Est quoque non minimum, vires adferre recentes;
30 Nec præconsumptum temporis esse malis.
Fortior in fulva novus est luctator arena,
Quam cui sunt tarda brachia fessa mora.
Integer est melior nitidis gladiator in armis,
Quam cui tela suo sanguine tincta rubent.
35 Fert bene præcipites navis modo facta procellas;
Quamlibet exiguo solvitur imbre vetus.
Nos quoque, quæ ferimus, tulimus patientius ante;
Et mala sunt longo multiplicata die.

LXXVIII.

Tears are a relief to the distress of the heart.

Trist. Lib. V. Eleg. i. 49.

At poteras, inquis, melius mala ferre silendo,
Et tacitus casus dissimulare tuos.

Exigis, ut nulli gemitus tormenta sequantur:
Acceptoque gravi vulnere flere vetas.
5 Ipse Perilleo Phalaris permisit in ære
Edere mugitus, et bovis ore queri.
Cum Priami lacrymis offensus non sit Achilles;
Tu fletus inhibes, durior hoste, meos.
Cum faceret Nioben orbam Latonia proles,
10 Non tamen et siccas jussit habere genas.
Est aliquid, fatale malum per verba levare:
Hoc querulam Prognen Halcyonemque facit.
Hoc erat, in gelido quare Pœantius antro
Voce fatigaret Lemnia saxa sua.
15 Strangulat inclusus dolor, atque exæstuat intus;
Cogitur et vires multiplicare suas.

LXXIX.

The poet describes the perils of a sea voyage, in the hope of persuading Corinna not to take one.

Amorum Lib. II. Eleg. xi.

Prima malas docuit, mirantibus æquoris undis,
Peliaco pinus vertice cæsa vias;
Quæ concurrentes inter temeraria cautes
Conspicuam fulvo vellere vexit ovem.
5 O utinam, remo ne quis freta longa moveret,
Argo funestas pressa bibisset aquas!

Ecce fugit notumque torum, sociosque Penates,
Fallacesque vias ire Corinna parat.
Quid tibi (me miserum!) Zephyros Eurosque timebo,
10 Et gelidum Boreau, egelidumque Notum?
Non illic urbes, non tu mirabere sylvas;
Una est injusti cærula forma maris.
Nec medius tenues conchas pictosve lapillos
Pontus habet: bibuli littoris illa mora est.
15 Littora marmoreis pedibus signanda, puellæ:
Hactenus est tutum; cætera cæca via est.
Et vobis alii ventorum prælia narrent;
Quas Scylla infestet, quasve Charybdis aquas;
Et quibus emineant violenta Ceraunia saxis;
20 Quo lateant Syrtes, quove Malea sinu.
Hæc alii referant: at vos, quod quisque loquentur,
Credite: credenti nulla procella nocet.
Sero respicitur tellus, ubi, fune soluto,
Currit in immensum panda carina salum:
25 Navita sollicitus qua ventos horret iniquos,
Et prope tam letum, quam prope cernit aquam.
Quid, si concussas Triton exasperet undas?
Quam tibi nunc toto nullus in ore color!
Tum generosa voces fœcundæ sidera Ledæ:
30 Et, Felix, dicas, quam sua terra tenet!
Tutius est fovisse torum; legisse libellos;
Threiciam digitis increpuisse lyram.
At, si vana ferunt volucres mea dicta procellæ,
Æqua tamen puppi sit Galatea tuæ.

35 Vestrum crimen erit talis jactura puellæ,
Nereidesque deæ, Nereidumque pater.
Vade memor nostri, vento reditura secundo:
Impleat illa tuos fortior aura sinus.
Tum mare in hæc magnus proclinet littora Nereus:
40 Huc venti spirent: huc agat æstus aquas.
Ipsa roges, Zephyri veniant in lintea soli:
Ipsa tua moveas turgida vela manu.
Primus ego aspiciam notam de littore pinum;
Et dicam, 'Nostros advehit illa deos.'
45 Excipiamque humeris, et multa sine ordine carpam
Oscula: pro reditu victima vota cadet.
Inque tori formam molles sternentur arenæ;
Et tumulus mensæ quilibet instar erit.
Illic apposito narrabis multa Lyæo,
50 Pæne sit ut mediis obruta navis aquis:
Dumque ad me properas, nec iniquæ tempora noctis,
Nec te præcipites extimuisse Notos.
Omnia pro veris credam, sint ficta licebit:
Cur ego non votis blandiar ipse meis?
55 Hæc mihi quamprimum cœlo nitidissimus alto
Lucifer admisso tempora portet equo.

LXXX.

Description of a storm at sea.

Trist. Lib. I. Eleg. ii. 19; et iv. 9.

Me miserum, quanti montes volvuntur aquarum!
Jam jam tacturos sidera summa putes.
Quantæ diducto subsidunt æquore valles!
Jam jam tacturas Tartara nigra putes.
5 Quocunque aspicias, nihil est nisi pontus et aer;
Fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax.
Inter utrumque fremunt immani turbine venti:
Nescit, cui domino pareat, unda maris.
Nam modo purpureo vires capit Eurus ab ortu:
10 Nunc Zephyrus sero vespere missus adest:
Nunc gelidus sicca Boreas bacchatur ab Arcto;
Nunc Notus adversa prælia fronte gerit.—
Pinea texta sonant; pulsi stridore rudentes;
Adgemit et nostris ipsa carina malis.
15 Navita, confessus gelido pallore timorem,
Jam sequitur victam, non regit arte, ratem.
Utque parum validus non proficientia rector
Cervicis rigidæ fræna remittit equo;
Sic non quo voluit, sed quo rapit impetus undæ,
20 Aurigam video vela dedisse rati.

LXXXI.

The worship paid by men to money.

Epist. ex Ponto, Lib. II. Ep. iii. v. 7.

Turpe quidem dictu, sed (si modo vera fatemur)
Vulgus amicitias utilitate probat.
Cura quid expediat prius est, quam quid sit honestum;
Et cum fortuna statque caditque fides:
5 Nec facile invenias multis e millibus unum,
Virtutem pretium qui putet esse sui.
Ipse decor recti, facti si præmia desint,
Non movet, et gratis pœnitet esse probum.
Nil, nisi quod prodest, carum est: i, detrahe menti
10 Spem fructus avidæ, nemo petendus erit.

LXXXII.

Tibullus declares, that all the wealth and splendour in the world is of no value to him, in comparison to his love for Neæra.

TIBULLI Lib. III. Eleg. iii.

Quid prodest cœlum votis implesse, Neæra,
Blandaque cum multa thura dedisse prece:
Non, ut marmorei prodirem e limine tecti,
Insignis clara conspicuusque domo;

5 Aut ut multa mei renovarent jugera tauri,
Et magnas messes terra benigna daret:
Sed tecum ut longæ sociarem gaudia vitæ,
Inque tuo caderet nostra senecta sinu:
Tunc quum, permenso defunctus tempore lucis,
10 Nudus Lethæa cogerer ire rate?
Nam grave quid prodest pondus mihi divitis auri?
Arvaque si findant pinguia mille boves?
Quidve domus prodest Phrygiis innixa columnis,
Tænare, sive tuis; sive, Caryste, tuis?
15 Et nemora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos?
Auratæque trabes, marmoreumque solum?
Quidve, in Erythræo legitur quæ littore, concha,
Tinctaque Sidonio murice lana, juvat?
Et quæ præterea populus miratur? In illis
20 Invidia est: falso plurima vulgus amat.
Non opibus mentes hominum curæque levantur:
Nam fortuna sua tempora lege regit.
Sit mihi paupertas tecum, jucunda Neæra;
At sine te regum munera nulla volo.
25 O niveam, quæ te poterit mihi reddere, lucem!
O mihi felicem terque quaterque diem?
At si, pro dulci reditu quæcunque voventur,
Audiat aversa non meus aure deus:
Nec me regna juvent, nec Lydius aurifer amnis,
30 Nec quas terrarum sustinet orbis opes.
Hæc alii cupiant: liceat mihi, paupere cultu,
Securo cara conjuge posse frui.

Adsis, et timidis faveas, Saturnia, votis;
Et faveas concha, Cypria, vecta tua.
30 Aut, si Fata negant reditum, tristesque Sorores,
Stamina quæ ducunt, quæque futura canunt;
Me vocet in vastos amnes, nigramque paludem,
Dives in ignava luridus Orcus aqua.

LXXXIII.

The poet describes the graceful person and dress of Sulpicia.

LIB. IV. Eleg. ii.

SULPICIA est tibi culta tuis, Mars magne, Calendis:
Spectatum e cœlo, si sapis, ipse veni.
Hoc Venus ignoscet; at tu, violente, caveto,
Ne tibi miranti turpiter arma cadant.
5 Illius ex oculis, cum vult exurere divos,
Accendit geminas lampadas acer Amor.
Illam, quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia flectit,
Componit furtim, subsequiturque decor.
Seu solvit crines, fusis decet esse capillis:
10 Seu compsit, comptis est veneranda comis.
Urit, seu Tyria voluit procedere palla;
Urit, seu nivea candida veste venit.
Talis in æterno felix Vertumnus Olympo
Mille habet ornatus, mille decenter habet.
15 Sola puellarum digna est, cui mollia caris
Vellera det succis bis madefacta Tyros;

Possideatque, metit quicquid bene olentibus arvis
Cultor odoratæ dives Arabs segetis;
Et quascunque niger rubro de littore conchas
20 Proximus Eois colligit Indus equis.
Hanc vos, Pierides, festis cantate Calendis,
Et testudinea, Phœbe superbe, lyra.
Hoc solenne sacrum multos celebretur in annos.
Dignior est vestro nulla puella choro.

LXXXIV.

The praise of Bacchus, who was worshipped by the Egyptians under the name of Osiris.

LIB. I. Eleg. vii. 29.

PRIMUS aratra manu solerti fecit Osiris,
Et teneram ferro sollicitavit humum.
Primus inexpertæ commisit semina terræ,
Pomaque non notis legit ab arboribus.
5 Hic docuit teneram palis adjungere vitem;
Hic viridem dura cædere falce comam.
Illi jucundos primum matura sapores
Expressa incultis uva dedit pedibus.
Ille liquor docuit voces inflectere cantu,
10 Movit et ad certos nescia membra modos.
Bacchus et agricolæ, magno confecta labore,
Pectora lætitiæ dissoluenda dedit.
Bacchus et afflictis requiem mortalibus affert,
Crura licet dura compede pulsa sonent.

15 Non tibi sunt tristes curæ, nec luctus, Osiri;
Sed chorus, et cantus lenis, et aptus amor;
Sed varii flores, et frons redimita corymbis,
Fusa sed ad teneros lutea palla pedes;
Et Tyriæ vestes, et dulcis tibia cantu,
20 Et levis occultis conscia cista sacris.

LXXXV.

Description of Tartarus, the place of the wicked in a future state.

LIB. I. Eleg. iii. 67.

HEU! scelerata jacet sedes in nocte profunda
Abdita, quam circum flumina nigra sonant!
Tisiphoneque, impexa feros pro crinibus angues,
Sævit, et huc illuc impia turba fugit.
5 Hic niger in porta serpentum Cerberus ore
Stridet, et æratas excubat ante fores;
Illic Junonem tentare Ixionis ausi
Versantur celeri noxia membra rota:
Porrectusque novem Tityus per jugera terræ
10 Assiduas atro viscere pascit aves.
Tantalus est illic, et circum stagna; sed acrem
Jam jam poturi deserit unda sitim.
Et Danai proles, Veneris quæ numina læsit,
In cava Lethæas dolia portat aquas.

LXXXVI.

The praises of the Country.

LIB. II. Eleg. I. 37.

RURA cano, rurisque Deos: his vita magistris
Desuevit querna pellere glande famem.
Illi compositis primum docuere tigillis
Exiguam viridi fronde operire domum.
5 Illi etiam tauros primum docuisse feruntur
Servitium, et plaustro supposuisse rotam.
Tunc victus abiere feri, tunc insita pomus;
Tunc bibit irriguas fertilis hortus aquas.
Aurea tunc pressos pedibus dedit uva liquores,
10 Mistaque securo est sobria lympha mero.
Rura ferunt messes, calidi cum sideris æstu
Deponit flavas annua terra comas.
Rure levis verno flores apis ingerit alveo,
Compleat ut dulci sedula melle favos.
15 Agricola assiduo primum lassatus aratro
Cantavit certo rustica verba pede;
Et satur arenti primum est modulatus avena
Carmen, ut ornatos diceret ante deos.
Agricola et minio suffusus, Bacche, rubenti,
20 Primus inexperta duxit ab arte choros:
Huic datus a pleno, memorabile munus, ovili
[Dux pecoris hircus: duxerat hircus oves.]

Rure puer verno primum de flore coronam
Fecit, et antiquis imposuit Laribus.
25 Rure etiam, teneris curam exhibitura puellis,
Molle gerit tergo lucida vellus ovis.
Hinc et fœmineus labor est, hinc pensa colusque;
Fusus et apposito pollice versat opus.
Ipse interque greges, interque armenta Cupido
30 Natus, et indomitas dicitur inter equas.
Illic indocto primum se exercuit arcu.
Hei mihi, quam doctas nunc habet ille manus!

LXXXVII.

Men look to their own advantage in every thing: they would not even offer sacrifice to the gods, if they did not expect advantage in return for it.

Ovidii Ex Ponto, Lib. II. Epist. ix. 23.

Num quid erit, quare solito dignemur honore
Numina, si demas velle juvare deos?
Jupiter oranti surdas si præbeat aures,
Victima pro templo cur cadat icta Jovis?
5 Si pacem nullam pontus mihi præstet eunti,
Irrita Neptuno cur ego thura feram?
Vana laborantis si fallat vota coloni,
Accipiat gravidæ cur suis exta Ceres?
Nec dabit intonso jugulum caper hostia Baccho,
10 Musta sub adducto si pede nulla fluant.

Cæsar ut imperii moderetur frena, precamur,
Tam bene quo patriæ consulit ille suæ.
Utilitas igitur magnos hominesque deosque
Efficit; auxiliis quoque favente suis.

LXXXVIII.

Ovid cannot enjoy his native place Sulmo, because the lady of his love is absent. He implores her to return to him.

Amorum Lib. II. Eleg. xvi.

Pars me Sulmo tenet Peligni tertia ruris;
Parva, sed irriguis ora salubris aquis.
Sol licet admoto tellurem sidere findat,
Et micet Icarii stella proterva canis;
5 Arva pererrantur Peligna liquentibus undis;
Et viret in tenero fertilis herba solo.
Terra ferax Cereris, multoque feracior uvæ;
Dat quoque bacciferam Pallada gratus ager:
Perque resurgentes rivis labentibus herbas
10 Gramineus madidam cespes obumbrat humum.
At meus ignis abest. Verbo peccavimus uno.
Quæ movet ardores, est procul; ardor adest.
Non ego, si medius Polluce et Castore ponar,
In cœli sine te parte fuisse velim.
15 Solliciti jaceant, terraque premantur iniqua,
In longas orbem qui secuere vias.
Aut juvenum comites jussissent ire puellas,
Si fuit in longas terra secanda vias.

Tum mihi, si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes,
20 (Dummodo cum domina) molle fuisset iter.
Cum domina Libycas ausim perrumpere Syrtes,
Et dare non æquis vela ferenda Notis.
At sine te, quamvis operosi vitibus agri
Me teneant, quamvis amnibus arva natent,
25 Et vocet in rivos parentem rusticus undam,
Frigidaque arboreas mulceat aura comas;
Non ego Pelignos videor celebrare salubres;
Non ego natalem, rura paterna, locum;
Sed Scythiam, Cilicasque feros, viridesque Britannos,
30 Quæque Prometheo saxa cruore rubent.
Ulmus amat vitem, vitis non deserit ulmum:
Separor a domina cur ego sæpe mea?
At mihi te comitem juraras usque futuram,
Per me, perque oculos, sidera nostra, tuos.
35 Verba puellarum, foliis leviora caducis,
Irrita, quo visum est, ventus et unda ferunt.
Si qua mei tamen est in te pia cura relicti,
Incipe pollicitis addere facta tuis:
Parvaque quamprimum rapientibus esseda mannis,
40 Ipsa per admissas concute lora jubas.
At vos, qua veniet, tumidi subsidite montes;
Et faciles curvis vallibus este viæ.

LXXXIX.

The Muse of Tragedy rebukes Ovid for having written so much love poetry, and desires him to write tragedy.

Amorum Lib. III. Eleg. i.

Stat vetus, et multos incædua sylva per annos;
Credibile est illi numen inesse loco.
Fons sacer in medio, speluncaque pumice pendens;
Et latere ex omni dulce queruntur aves.
5 Hic ego, dum spatior tectus nemoralibus umbris,
Quod mea, quærebam, Musa moveret opus.
Ingenti venit violenta Tragœdia passu:
Fronte comæ torva, palla jacebat humi.
Læva manus sceptrum late regale movebat:
10 Lydius alta pedum vincla cothurnus erat.
Et prior, Ecquis erit, dixit, tibi finis amandi?
O argumenti lente poeta tui!
Nequitiam vinosa tuam convivia narrant:
Narrant in multas compita secta vias.
15 Sæpe aliquis digito vatem designat euntem;
Atque ait, Hic ille est, quem ferus urit Amor.
Fabula (nec sentis) tota jactaris in urbe,
Dum tua præterito facta pudore refers.
Tempus erat thyrso pulsum graviore moveri:
20 Cessatum satis est: incipe majus opus.
Materia premis ingenium. Cane facta virorum:
Hæc animo, dices, area digna meo est.

Quod teneræ cantent, lusit tua Musa, puellæ;
Primaque per numeros acta juventa suos.
25 Nunc habeam per te Romana Tragœdia nomen:
Implebit leges spiritus iste meas.

XC.

Description of a peculiar festival in honour of Juno, at Falisci.

Amorum Lib. III. Eleg. xiii.

Cum mihi pomiferis conjux foret orta Faliscis,
Mœnia contigimus victa, Camille, tibi.
Casta sacerdotes Junoni festa parabant
Per celebres ludos, indigenamque bovem.
5 Grande moræ pretium ritus cognoscere, quamvis
Difficilis clivis huc via præbet iter.
Stat vetus, et densa prænubilus arbore lucus:
Aspice; concedas numen inesse loco.
Accipit ara preces, votivaque thura piorum;
10 Ara per antiquas facta sine arte manus.
Hinc, ubi præsonuit solenni tibia cantu,
It per velatas annua pompa vias.
Ducuntur niveæ, populo plaudente, juvencæ,
Quas aluit campis herba Falisca suis:
15 Et vituli, nondum metuenda fronte minaces;
Et minor ex humili victima porcus hara;
Duxque gregis cornu per tempora dura recurvo.
Invisa est dominæ sola capella deæ.

Illius indicio sylvis inventa sub altis
20 Dicitur inceptam destitnisse fugam.
Nunc quoque per pueros jaculis incessitur index;
Et pretium auctori vulneris ipsa datur.
Qua ventura dea est, juvenes timidæque puellæ
Præverrunt latas veste jacente vias.
25 Virginei crines auro gemmaque premuntur;
Et tegit auratos palla superba pedes.
More patrum Graio velatæ vestibus albis
Tradita supposito vertice sacra ferunt.
Ore favent populi, tunc cum venit aurea pompa;
30 Ipsa sacerdotes subsequiturque suas.
Argiva est pompæ facies. Agamemnone cæso,
Et scelus et patrias fugit Halesus opes.
Jamque pererratis profugus terraque fretoque,
Mœnia felici condidit alta manu.
35 Ille suos docuit Junonia sacra Faliscos.
Sint mihi, sint populo semper amica suo.

XCI.

Ovid renounces love poetry, and resolves to write tragedy.

Amorum Lib. III. Eleg. xv.

Quære novum vatem, tenerorum mater Amorum:
Raditur hic elegis ultima meta meis,

Quos ego composui, Peligni ruris alumnus:
Nec me deliciæ dedecuere meæ.
5 Si quid id est, usque a proavis vetus ordinis hæres,
Non modo militiæ turbine factus eques.
Mantua Virgilio gaudet, Verona Catullo:
Pelignæ dicar gloria gentis ego:
Quam sua libertas ad honesta coegerat arma,
10 Cum timuit socias anxia Roma manus.
Atque aliquis spectans hospes Sulmonis aquosi
Mœnia, qua campi jugera pauca tenent;
Quæ tantum, dicet, potuistis ferre poetam,
Quantulacunque estis, vos ego magna voco.
15 Culte puer, puerique parens Amathusia culti,
Aurea de campo vellite signa meo.
Corniger increpuit thyrso graviore Lyæus:
Pulsanda est magnis area major equis.
Imbelles Elegi, genialis Musa, valete;
20 Post mea mansurum fata superstes opus.

XCII.

The Poet promises a poem to Germanicus; and enlarges on the dignity and power of poetry.

Ex Ponto Lib. IV. Epist. viii. 31.

Non tibi de Pario statuam, Germanice, templum
Marmore: carpsit opes illa ruina meas.
Templa domus vobis faciant urbesque beatæ;
Naso, suis opibus, carmine gratus erit.

5 Parva quidem fateor pro magnis munera reddi,
Cum pro concessa verba salute damus.
Sed qui, quam potuit, dat maxima, gratus abunde est;
Et finem pietas contigit illa suum.
Nec, quæ de parva dis pauper libat acerra,
10 Thura minus, grandi quam data lance, valent.
Agnaque tam lactens, quam gramine pasta Falisco,
Victima Tarpeios inficit icta focos.
Nec tamen, officio vatum per carmina facto,
Principibus res est gratior ulla viris.
15 Carmina vestrarum peragunt præconia laudum:
Neve sit actorum fama caduca, cavent.
Carmine fix vivax virtus; expersque sepulcri,
Notitiam seræ posteritatis habet.
Tabida consumit ferrum lapidemque vetustas;
20 Nullaque res majus tempore robur habet.
Scripta ferunt annos: scriptis Agamemnona nosti;
Et quisquis contra, vel simul, arma tulit.
Quis Thebas septemque duces sine carmine nosset,
Et quicquid post hæc, quicquid et ante fuit?
25 Di quoque carminibus (si fas est dicere) fiunt;
Tantaque majestas ore canentis eget.
Sic Chaos, ex illa naturæ mole prioris,
Digestum partes scimus habere suas:
Sic affectantes cœlestia regna Gigantas,
30 Ad Styga nimbifero vindicis igne datos.
Sic victor laudem superatis Liber ab Indis,
Alcides capta traxit ab Œchalia.

Et modo, Cæsar, avum, quem virtus addidit astris,
Sacrarunt aliqua carmina parte tuum.
35 Si quid adhuc igitur vivi, Germanice, nostro
Restat in ingenio, serviet omne tibi.
Non potes officium vatis contemnere vates:
Judicio pretium res habet ista tuo.
Quod nisi te nomen tantum ad majora vocasset,
40 Gloria Pieridum summa futurus eras.
Sed dare materiam nobis, quam carmina, mavis;
Nec tamen ex toto deserere illa potes.
Nam modo bella geris, numeris modo verba coerces;
Quodque aliis opus est, hoc tibi ludus erit.
45 Utque nec ad citharam, nec ad arcum segnis Apollo est,
Sed venit ad sacras nervus uterque manus;
Sic tibi nec docti, nec desunt principis artes:
Mista sed est animo cum Jove Musa tuo.

NOTES.

NOTES.

DEIANIRA HERCULI.

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2. 1. *Œchalia*, a city of the island Eubœa, which Hercules took.
— *Titulis*, "honours." *Titulus* never signifies what in English is called "a title," meaning a designation of rank.
2. *Victæ*. The conquered Iole, daughter of the king of Œchalia.
3. *Pelasgiadas*, "Grecian." The Pelasgi were ancient inhabitants of Greece.
4. *Decolor*, "scandalous."
— *Inficianda*, "to be refuted; proved false."
— *Factis tuis*, "your former great deeds."
5. *Laborum*. The famous twelve labours of Hercules.
7. *Illa*, "the former." *Premendo*, "by trying to destroy you."
9. *Vindicibus*, "that punished the wicked."
12. *Solis utramque domum*, "either mansion of the sun;" *viz.* the East and the West, *i. e.* the whole world.
13. *Quod te laturum est, cœlum*, "the heaven, that is to receive you." Hercules, after death, was to be deified.
— *Tulisti*, "you bore on your shoulders."
15. "What is it, but notoriety gained for your unhappy dishonour?"

3. 20. *Hic vir et ille puer*, "what you are now in manhood, and what you were formerly in childhood."
21. *Stheneleïus hostis*, "your enemy, the son of Sthenelus;" *viz.* Eurystheus.
24. The river Mæander was famous for its windings; hence we get the expression "to meander."

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3. 25. *Vidit*, "the river god saw." Latin poets often speak of the principal river of a country, to signify its inhabitants.
27. *Auro cohibere*, "to encircle with golden bracelets."
28. *Toris*, "the muscles of your arm."
29. *Nempe*, "forsooth"—said ironically.
— *Pestis Nemeæa*, "the Nemean lion."
30. *Unde—tegmina*, "the skin stripped from which."
32. *Populus alba*, "the silver-leafed poplar." The poplar was dedicated to Hercules. He was fabled to have made himself a wreath of its leaves, when he descended to Hades, to drag Cerberus up to earth.
33. *Mæonia*, "Lydian." Omphale was a Lydian, with whom Hercules fell in love.
34. *Te—dedecuisse*, "that it has disgraced you."
35. *Diomedes* was a savage Thracian tyrant, who fed his horses on human flesh.
37. *Busiris* was an Egyptian king, who used to murder his guests.
38. "Undoubtedly you, as his conqueror, would have been matter of shame to the vanquished."
39. *Duro redimicula collo*, "the necklace from your brawny neck."
43. *Non fugis—imposuisse*, "are you not ashamed to have placed."
— *Alcide*, "O Hercules;" so called from his grandfather Alcæus.
4. 46. *Æqua—pensa rependis heræ*, "do you return to your mistress a just weight of the wool" (which was given you to spin)? *Pensum*, "anything weighed out;" particularly the quantity of wool weighed out to female servants to spin.
52. *Dissimulanda tibi*, "which ought to be concealed by you;" because you are now acting in a manner that disgraces your former achievements.
54. *Infantem —involuisse manum*, "that your infant hand grasped."
55. *Ut*, "how." *Tegeæus*, "Arcadian." Tegea was a city, and Erymanthus a mountain, of Arcadia. The last syllable of *cupressifero* is not cut off, in imitation of Greek prosody, in which a final ω is never elided.
56. *Lædat*, "strikes—presses."
57. *Vid. v.* 35.
58. *Tacentur*, "are left unmentioned."
59. *Iberi*, "Spanish."
60. *Geryones* was a king of three provinces of Spain; hence fabled to have had three bodies.
61. *Digestus*, "divided." *Totidem*, "the same number;" (as Geryones, *sc.* three.)
62. *Implicitis*, "intertwined with the snakes."
63. *Redundabat*, "increased." *Serpens*, "the hydra."
65. *Qui*, Antæus, a giant, son of the Earth. In his contest with

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Hercules, whenever he was thrown, his mother Earth furnished him with fresh strength. Hercules therefore held him up with his left arm, and strangled him.

4. 68. *Agmen equestre.* The Centaurs, who were fabled to be half men and half horses.

69. *Sidonio*, "purple." The purple of Sidon was famous.

70. *Cultu*, "your female apparel."

71. *Iardanis.* Omphale, the daughter of Iardanus.

72. *Tulit—bina tropæa*, "raised a double trophy:" because she arrayed herself in the arms, and vanquished the heart, of Hercules.

5. 73. *I nunc*, "go now." This expression is always ironical, as here,—"now then, if you are not ashamed, raise your spirits."

74. "That which you were not rightly; she was, namely, a man."

75. "The amount of your exploits turns out to her credit."

78. *Molle latus*, "the delicate body of Omphale."

80. *Feri*, "of the lion."

81. *Lernæis atra venenis*, "deadly with the poison of the Lernæan hydra."

85. *Audieram*, "I had only heard," not seen.

86. "The wrong" (which was comparatively) "gentle from report," (literally, from the ear; *i. e.* as long as she only heard it) "comes now to my senses;" (*i. e.* before her eyes.)

88. *Nec mihi—dissimulare licet*, "nor is it possible for me to disguise from myself."

89. *Non sinis averti*, "you do not permit her to enter the town by a by-way;" (literally, to turn herself away from view.)

92. *Fortunam*, "her abject condition."

— *Tegendŏ.* Ovid in no other place has shortened the last syllable of a gerund in *do*; and this verse is supposed by many scholars to be corrupt.

94. *Cultus eras*, "you were dressed," when enslaved to Omphale.

95. *Dat—sublime*, i. e. *tollit*, "lifts on high;" *i. e.* proudly presents to the people. If *sublime* be the right reading, it must be construed adverbially. But the verse is variously read—

"*Sublimis ab Hercule*," and "*ut Hercule*."

97. *Ætolide.* Daughter of the king of Ætolia. The last syllable of *pulsā* is left open. *Vid. vv.* 55. 99. 107.

6. 101. *Mens fugit admonitu*, "my mind is bewildered," (literally, flies away) "at the suggestion."

— *Perambulat*, "runs over."

103. *Cum multis*, "as you loved many others."

105. *Cornua—legit*, "gathered up his horns" which had been broken in the encounter with Hercules. *Achelous*, the river god: river gods were often represented with horns.

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6. 106. *Trunca—tempora.* His body, which had lost its horns.

107. *Semivir*, "the centaur." *(Vid. v. 68.)* Nessus had run off with Deianira; but Hercules pursued and killed him, as he was crossing the river Evenus.

110. *Virum tunicæ tabe perire meæ*, "my husband is perishing by the poison of the tunic which I gave him." When Nessus was dying, he gave his tunic, stained with his blood, to Deianira, telling her, that if Hercules fell in love with another woman, this tunic, when put on him, would restore his affections to Deianira. When he fell in love with Iole, Deianira sent it to him; he put it on, and it occasioned his death with excruciating agonies.

112. *Quid dubitas—mori*, "why do you hesitate to kill yourself?"

113. *Œta.* The mountain on which Hercules died.

115. *Quid—facti*, "any deed;" *i. e.* if I can yet do anything worthy of the wife of Hercules.

117. *Cognosces*, "you shall recognize." *Sororem*, "your sister;" *i. e.* one like yourself; because, as you died for Atalanta, I will die for Hercules.

119. Agrios was the brother of Œneus, father of Deianira, and usurped his throne.

120. *Nuda*, "beggarly." *Œnĕĭ*, *voc.* Greek from Œneus.

122. *Alter*, "my other brother;" *viz.* Meleager. His life depended on a half-burnt torch; when that was consumed, he was destined to die.

123. *Mater*, "his mother Althæa," who killed herself from remorse, at having caused his death.

125. *Lecti*, "of marriage."

126. *Insidiata fatis tuis*, "to have contrived your death by treachery."

7. 129. *Texta illita*, "the woven tunic that was dyed;" literally, "besmeared."

133. *Novissima*, "the last."

134. *Sed o possis!* "but oh! that you may be able to fare well!" *i. e.* I pray that you may be yet alive.

MEDEA IASONI.

8. 1. "Yes: but when I was queen of Colchis—I remember it well—I found time to attend to your interests." If "*at*" begins a poem, it is elliptical, and implies *abruptness*, arising from *anger*, *surprise*, or *indignation*, on the part of the speaker.

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8. 2. *Ars mea*, "my magic art." *Cum poteres*, "whenever you asked."

9. 3. *Sorores.* The three Fates—Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who were fabled to spin the threads of human life.

4. *Fusos—meos*, "the spindle that held the thread of my life."

5. *Bene*, "with honour."

— *Quicquid vitæ produxi*, "all the life that I have passed since."

8. *Phrixeam—ovem*, "the golden fleece, which Phrixus dedicated to Mars."

— *Pelias arbor*, "the ship Argo," the timber of which was cut from Mount Pelion.

9. *Magnetida.* The Greek accus. of Magnetis, Thessalian: Magnesia was a province of Thessaly.

10. *Phasiacam*, of the Phasis, (now called *Phaz*,) a river of Colchis.

12. *Ficta*, "deceitful."

15. *Anhelatos*, "breathed from the nostrils of the bulls."

— *Non præmedicatus*, "not previously prepared against them by magic charms."

16. *Æsonides.* Jason, the son of Æson.

17. *Semina*, "the dragon's teeth."

25. There, at Colchis, I Medea was that which your new bride Creusa is here at Corinth; *i. e.* I was beloved by you.

27. "He (Creon) is the king of Corinth, washed by two seas;" the gulf of Lepanto, and the gulf of Ægina,—Ephyre was the older name of Corinth.

— *Ille.* Æetes, (Æeta, *v.* 29.) father of Medea.

28. *Ponti*, "of the Black Sea."

— *Plaga læva*, "the district on the left hand."

30. *Pictos*, "embroidered." *Corpora Graia*, "the Greeks;" said ironically, meaning that Greeks were not used to such couches.

10. 33. *Ut vidi, ut perii!* "as soon as I saw you, I fell in love with you;" literally, "how I saw you, how I was smitten with love!" *Perire* often means "to be enamoured."

— *Nec notis ignibus*, "with the fire of love, which I had never experienced before.

39. *Dicitur—lex*, "the terms are proposed."

46. *Devota*, "devoted to this enterprise," (which you had vowed to accomplish.)

47. The warriors produced by the dragon's teeth were full-armed.

49. *Custodis*, *i. e.* the sleepless dragon who guarded the golden fleece. Jason was required to put him to sleep.

52. "And the lofty table deserts the purple couches;" (on which they were reclining at a feast;) *i. e.* the tables were removed, and the feast broke up.

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10. 52. *Alta*, "on which dishes were heaped up."
57. *Male saucia*, "sadly wounded by love."
58. *Quanta fuit!* "as long as it was;" *i. e.* all night.

11. 61. *Hinc timor*, "on the other side, fear" (of the peril I should incur, by assisting Jason.)
62. *Soror*, "my sister Chalciope."
65. *Minyis*, "for the Argonauts."
— *Altera*, "one woman, *viz.* Chalciope, asks; another, *viz.* Medea, will gain" (the advantage). But the meaning of the words is obscure and doubtful. Chalciope asked Medea to aid the Argonauts, because she had four sons amongst them.
71. "Do you remember? or has the place as well as myself been banished from your memory?"
— *Nostĭn'*, so *vidĕn*, *audĭn*.
— *Excidĕrunt*, so *vagĭerunt*. OVID. *stetĕrunt*. VIRG. *vertĕrunt*. HOR.
73. *Arbitrium*, "the power of determining on."
78. *Avi*, "your paternal grandfather the Sun."
79. *Diana* was worshipped as *Luna* in heaven, *Diana* on earth, *Hecate* in Hades.
82. *Tuum*, "your own."
84. "But how can I presume to hope that the gods will be so compliant, and favourable to me?" Some verb is understood before *Deos*. Horace says, *Unde mihi lapidem?* "whence can I get a stone?" *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, often signify *favourable to*, *devoted to me*, *you*, *him*, &c.

12. 87. *Sacris præfecta maritis*, "that presides over marriage solemnities." *Maritis* is used as an adjective.
103. *Dotis*, "Creusa's marriage-dowry."
104. *Isthmos*, the Isthmus of Corinth, of which Creon was king.
105. "I, the person who have now at last come to be regarded as a foreigner in your estimation."
107. "I removed the fiery eyes (of the dragon) by charmed sleep;" *i. e.* I charmed the dragon to sleep.
111. *Germane*, "my brother Absyrtus." When she ran away with Jason, she carried Absyrtus with her, tore him piecemeal, scattering his limbs in various directions, in order that her father, who was pursuing her, might be delayed, whilst he collected them.
112. She is ashamed to write what she had done.
114. *Dilaceranda fui*, "I ought to have been torn in pieces." *Sed tecum*, "but with you also, Jason."

13. 116. *Jamque nocens*, "and (this too, though I was) now a guilty woman." The heathen believed that persons guilty of great crimes were especially liable to destruction by sea.

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13. 117. *Numen ubi est?* (Since I did not perish in the waters,) "where is the deity" (that punishes evil doers?)

119. "Would that the Symplegades had crushed us, smashed between them!" The Symplegades [*σύν, together*, and *πλήσσω, to strike*,] called also Cyaneæ, were rocks at the mouth of the Euxine sea, which when seen at a distance by sailors coming up the winding channel of the straits of Constantinople, looked as if they moved and closed: hence the fable that they crushed ships in their attempt to thread their way through them.

121. Scylla was a whirlpool, fabled as a monster attended by savage dogs, on one side of the straits of Messina, which divide Italy from Sicily.

122. *Ingratis*, "ungrateful," because Scylla herself had been treacherously used by Minos.

123. *Quæ*. Charybdis, a whirlpool opposite to Scylla.

124. *Trinacriæ*, [*τρεῖς, three, ἄκρα, promontory*] "Sicilian." Ovid writes as if Medea and Jason had passed by Sicily, which was impossible.

125. *Hæmonias*, "Thessalian."

127. Medea persuaded the daughters of the aged Pelias to cut him in pieces, promising, if they did so, to restore him to youth. But when they had killed their father, Medea refused to fulfil her promise.

135. *Hymen*, "the marriage song."

136. *Lampades*, [*λάμπαδες*] "torches" were always kindled at a marriage.

137. *Vobis*, "to you and Creusa."

138. *Funesta—tuba*, "the trumpet sounded at a funeral."

142. *Hoc mihi pejus erat*, "by so much it was the worse for me."

14. 143. *Diversi*, (moving themselves out of the way) "in different places."

147. Medea had two sons by Jason, called Mermerus and Pheres.

148. *Geminæ—foris*, "the outer gates."

149. *Pompam—ducit*, "is heading a procession."

150. *Aureus*, "arrayed in gold-bespangled apparel."

154. *Compositis comis*, "from the locks (of the bride, that had been) carefully arranged."

155. *Sic*, "just as I was."

156. *Injiceremque manus*, claimed him as my own, "by laying my hand on him;" a mode of making legal claim to a person or thing.

158. *Inferias—mei*, "a propitiatory offering of me." The ghosts of the dead were supposed to be propitiated by the sufferings of those who had injured them whilst living.

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14. 170. *Cura*, "art;" that which I study.

15. 174. *Injustis*, "partial."

175. *Crimina*, "accusations; objections."

176. *Vitiis*, "personal defects."

178. *Ardores* is used here in a double sense, meaning the fire of passion which tortured the breast of Medea, and the fire with which she had resolved to destroy Creusa.

180. *Insultus*, "unpunished."

182. "Listen to my words, which fall far short of my real feelings."

185. *Communes*, "that are equally the children of both of us."

189. *Avitæ*. *Vid. v.* 78.

190. *Meritum*, "the services I have done you."

192. "Give confirmation to your words, and pay me back assistance" (in return for mine).

98. *Vid. v.* 39, 40.

16. 199. *Aureo*. The two last syllables of *aureus*, *æreus*, *argenteus*, are often contracted by poets into one.

201. *Dos mea tu sospes*, "you being safe are my dowry:" *i. e.* your preservation from death, which I accomplished for you, is sufficient marriage-dowry for me to have given.

202. *Sisyphias*, of Creon, the son of Sisyphus.

204. *Meum est*," is my doing; is owing to me."

205. *Quos equidem actutum*, "whom indeed I will immediately." Medea does not finish the sentence: she had determined on murdering her children, which she here hints at, but does not fully express.

208. *Consuluisse*, "to have consulted the interests of."

209. *Viderit ista deus*, "let the god look to that."

210. *Nescio quid—majus agit*, "is agitating something dreadful;" *i. e.* something greater than usual.

ARIADNE THESEO.

17. 2. *Credita eram*, "I should have been entrusted to the mercies of."

7. *Vitrea*, "that glitters like glass."

9. *Incertum vigilans*, "not quite awake."

11. *Nullus erat*, "there was no one."

18. 16. *Rupta coma est*, "my hair was torn; *i. e.* I tore my hair."

17. *Luna fuit*, "it was moonlight."

26. *Hinc*, "on this side of the mountain." *Adesus*, "eaten away hollowed out."

29. *Nam ventis, &c.* "for I experienced even the winds (to be) cruel;" *i. e.* the winds were cruel.

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18. 33. *Excitor illo*, "I am roused to action by that agony of mind."
34. *Summa voce*, "at the top of my voice."
36. The vessel had not its proper crew, because Ariadne was not on board.
37. *Hæc*, "I uttered these words." *Replebam*, "I made up."

19. 41. *Velamina*, "a veil." *Virgæ*, "a pole."
42. *Scilicet*, "for this purpose."
44 "My tender eyes up to this time had been frozen by misery;" *i. e.* she had been unable to cry. *Genæ*, the part under the eye; here, it signifies the eye itself.
46. *Desierant*, "had ceased "pluperf. from *desino*.
48. "As a Bacchanal goaded to frenzy by the Theban god" (Bacchus.) Ogyges was an ancient king of Thebes, where Bacchus was born.
52. *Non—exhibiturus*, "destined not to exhibit again."
54. *Strata*, "the bed." *Intepuere*, "was yet tepid."
58. *Pars nostri—major*, "my better half."
60. *Facta boum*, "the fruits of (the labour of) oxen;" *i. e.* cultivated fields.
62. *Ambiguas—vias*, "dangerous paths."
63. *Finge*, "suppose."
65. *Ut—labar*, "though I should sail;" properly, "should *glide* over the waters."
66. Æolus was the god of the winds.
67. *Centum digesta per urbes*, "divided into a hundred cities;" *i. e.* in which there are 100 cities.

20. 68. The Cretans pretended that Jupiter was born on Mount Ida, in their island.
70. *Nomina cara*, "things that are dear to me."
71. *Tecto—recurvo*, "the winding building;" *i. e.* the labyrinth.
75. *Si modo vivis, &c.* (Ariadne addresses herself) "that is to say if you can be called alive, O lady, who are buried (*i. e.* undone,) by the treachery of a perjured lover."
77. *Fratrem*, "my brother the Minotaur." *Mactasses*, "would that you had killed."
78. (In that case) "the obligation of the love which you vowed me, would have been cancelled by my death.
80. *Ulla relicta*, "any deserted woman."
85. *Tellus—ista*, "this savage land."
86. *Insula habet*. *Habet* ought certainly to be *habeat;* and the elision *īnsŭla hă | bet* is very awkward. Perhaps the verses should be read thus—

"*Tellus* habet ista leones.
"Quis scit an *et* sævas tigridas *intus alat?*"

Ariadne, however, could not have been afraid of tigers, for those

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animals were not known in Europe before the time of Alexander the Great.

20. 87. *Expellere*, "to cast out on the shore."

90. "Nor let me (be condemned to) spin large bales of wool with my enslaved hand;" *i. e.* let me not be made a slave.

91. *Mater*, "Pasiphaë."

21. 95. This verse can hardly be genuine. The two first words are repeated from Ovid, *Art. Am.* II. 37, where Dædalus is described as determining to fly through the air.

— *Timeo simulacra deorum*, "I fear the images of the gods;" *i. e.* the fancied images which she might meet, if she tried to fly through the sky.

98. *Læsa*, "having been once wronged."

99. *Androgeos*, Ariadne's brother, slain by the Athenians, in revenge for his death. Minos required 7 Athenian young men, and 7 young women, to be sent annually to Crete, to be devoured by the Minotaur. *Androgeos*, Græcè, Ἀνδρόγεως.

100. *Cecropĭ*, voc. Græc. from Cecropis, "Athenian." Cecrops was an ancient king of Athens.

102. *Ardua*, "lifted up to strike." The minotaur was half man, half bull.

104. *Recepta*, "taken up:" but *relecta*, "gathered up again and again," may be the reading; for Ovid says, *Metam.* VIII. 173, speaking of the same thing—

"Janua difficilis *filo* est inventa *relecto*."

105. *Tecum*, "on your side."

107. *Cornu*, "the horn of the minotaur."

108. "Though you should not have defended yourself, you would have been safe in (the iron defence of) your own breast."

110. "There you have (yourself) Theseus, who surpasses flints" (in hardness.)

111. *Inertem*, "motionless."

112. *At*, "yet (not so; I ought not to call sleep cruel: rather) I ought to have been weighed down by eternal sleep."

114. *Officiosa—in*, "busy in causing."

117. *In me jurarunt*, "conspired against me."

120. *Condat*, "may close."

122. *Unguet*, "shall anoint." Dead bodies were prepared for burning by ointments, spices, perfumes, &c.

22. 124. *Officiis*, "services, kindnesses."

125. *Cecropios*. *Vid. v.* 100, *Note*.

128. *Secta*, "divided." *Saxea tecta*, "the labyrinth."

129. *Sola*, "desolate."

130. *Titulis*, "deeds of renown."

131. (But you are a monster, not human:) "Ægeus is not your father."

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22. 131. *Pitthēĭdŏs*, the daughter of Pittheus; gen. Gr. from Pitthēĭs.
132. *Auctores*, "the parents."
139. *Horret*, "trembles."
140. "And each letter (as I shape it) trembles, being written by a shaking finger."
141. *Male cessit*, "has turned out so ill;" *i. e.* has made so little impression on you. *Adoro*, "I implore."
142. *Facto*, "my kindness in aiding you." *Gratia*, "gratitude."
143. *Sed nec pœna quidem*, "but at all events let not punishment" (be threatened, as owing to me.)
147. *Qui superant*, "which remain." She had torn the rest from her head.
148. *Tua facta*, "your (cruel) conduct."
150. *Tu tamen ossa leges*, "yet at any rate you will collect my bones," (to give me the rites of sepulture.)

ŒNONE PARIDI.

23. 2. *Mycenæa—manu*, "by the hand of Menelaus, or Agamemnon." Mycenæ was a city of Peloponnesus, ruled over by Agamemnon.
24. 3. *Pegasis*, a fountain nymph [πηγή, *fons*.]
4. *Te, si sinis ipse, meo*, "you who are my husband, if you will permit me to call you so;" literally, if you yourself allow it.
6. *Ne tua permaneam*, "from continuing to be your wife."
7. "One must suffer patiently, whatever one suffers deservedly."
10. *Edita*, "I who was born."
11. *Qui nunc Priamides*, "you who now turn out to be the son of Priam."
12. *Tuli*, "I condescended."
16. *Defensa est*, "was warded off."
19. *Maculis distincta*, "marked—dotted with knots."
22. "And my name, Œnone, is read, having been cut out by your knife."
24. "Grow, and rise straight up, for (the preservation of) my honour," (as your wife.) *Recta*, acc. pl. used adverbially with the verb.
29. *Spirare*, "to live."
30. Xanthus was a river of Troy:—Homer says the gods called it Xanthus, and men called it Scamander; which means that the older name was Xanthus, and the later Scamander.
25. 32. *Sustinet*, "has the heart."
33. *Fatum—dixit*, "pronounced the doom."
34. *Hyems*, "the winter:" the glad summer season of happy love turned to a winter of desertion.

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25. 35. *Decentior*, "more becomingly" (than the other two goddesses,) because Minerva was the goddess of war.

36. *In arbitrium—tuum*, "to your arbitration;" *i. e.* to be judged by you.

37. *Attoniti micuere sinus*, "my bewildered bosom trembled." *Sinus* cannot mean the feelings, or mind, but the cavity of the breast.

38. *Ut mihi narrasti*, "when you told me" (what had happened.)

40. *Constitit esse nefas*, "it appeared certain that there was mischief brewing."

42. *Ceratas*, "caulked."

43. *Parce negare*, "do not deny."

44. "Your present love (for Helen) is more discreditable than your past (love for me.)"

45. *Nostros—flentis ocellos*, "the eyes of me weeping." *Noster* is very often used for *meus*; but the construction *nostros flentis* is very remarkable.

46. *Mœstus uterque suas*, "each of us sorrowfully shedding his own."

49. *Te—quererere teneri*, "you complained you were detained."

56. *Qua licet*, "as far as I may."

57. *Celer venias*, "you may return quickly." *Virides Nereïdas*, "the sea-green daughters of Nereus."

26. 59. *Votis—meis*, "through my vows." *Alii*, "for the advantage of another."

60. *Pellice*, "Helen." *Blanda fui*, "I prevailed" (with the gods.)

61. *Moles*, "a promontory." *Immensum profundum*, "the boundless deep."

66. *Cultus*, "dress."

69. "It was not enough (to see a strange woman; I was resolved to see more:) what was to hinder me in my frenzy? (literally, for why did I stop, mad as I was?) "A vile mistress was hanging on your breast."

71. *Rupi sinus*, "I tore my clothes."

73. *Sacram—Iden*, "the Trojan mount Ida, sacred to Cybele."

74. *In mea saxa*, "to the rocks where I was born, and which I haunt."

76. "May she herself bear (the miseries) which she first inflicted on me."

79. *Nunc tibi conveniunt*, (women) "are now proper companions for you."

81. *Me tangit*, "touches my heart;" *i. e.* I do not care for it.

83. "Yet (though I do not care about being his daughter-in-law,) it is not the fact that Priam would refuse to be father-in-law to a nymph, nor ought I to have been disowned by Hecuba," (the wife of Priam;) *i. e.* Hecuba would have had no reason to be ashamed of me.

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26. 85. *Matrona potentis*, "the wife of a monarch."

27. 89. *Tutus—tibi*, "brings you no danger."

91. *Tyndaris*, "Helen, the daughter of Tyndarus."

93. Hector and Deiphobus were brothers of Paris. Polydamas and Antenor were Trojan chieftains.

96. *Magistra*, "teacher."

97. "It is a scandalous commencement (of your new life as a prince,) to prefer a woman whom you have run off with, to (the interests of) your country."

98. *Vir*, "Menelaus."

99. *Lacænam*, "Helen, the Lacedæmonian."

101. *Minor Atrides*, "Menelaus, the younger son of Atreus."

102. *Externo—amore*, "by the passion of a stranger;" *scil.* Paris, who fell in love with his wife Helen.

105. *Menelaŏn*, acc. Gr.

106. *Credulus*, "who believed" (his wife to be faithful.)

107. *Bene*, "happily." *Certo*, "constant." Andromache was wife of Hector.

108. "I ought to have been treated as your wife, after the pattern of your brother;" *i. e.* you ought to have treated me as Hector treated Andromache.

112. *Usta riget*, "having been parched, is hard."

113. *Tua germana*, "your sister Cassandra." *Recolo*, "I remember."

28. 115. "What are you about, Œnone? Why do you commit seed to the sand? You are ploughing the sea-shore with cattle that will do no good;" *i. e.* why are you so mad as to love Paris?

117. *Juvenca*, "Helen."

119. *Obscœnam*, "ill-omened."

121. "Her servants seized her (whilst running on) in the full career of her frenzy."

122. *Diriguere*, "stood on end."

124. "She grazes on my lawns;" *i. e.* she has possession of my husband.

126. *Capta*, "being captivated."

128. *Ante*, "before you did."

130. *Legibus—tuis*, "by your own rules;" *i. e.* had I followed the example you set me.

133. "Having his horned head surrounded by (a wreath of) sharp pointed pine (leaves)"

135. (Apollo) "adorned with his lyre the builder of (the walls of) Troy."

136. *Ad sua dona* "to his gifts;" *i. e.* his arts.

137. *Ad opem*, "to give aid" (to man in sickness.)

138. *Mea est*, "is understood by me—is known to me."

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28. 140. *Deficior*, "I am forsaken." *Prudens artis*, "being mistress of my art."

141. *Ipse repertor opis*, "Apollo himself the inventor of the healing art."

— *Pheræas*. Admetus reigned at Pheræ in Thessaly: Apollo tended his cattle.

142. *E nostro—igne*, "by the same fire that consumes me;" *i. e.* love.

29. 144. *Deus*, "Apollo."

148. *Quod superest temporis*, "during the period (of life) that remains (to me.)"

LAODAMIA PROTESILAO.

30. 2. *Hæmonio*, fem. "Thessalian."

4. *Hic—ventus*, "such a wind as this;" *i. e.* a contrary wind.

6. "That was an advantageous season for stormy waters;" *i. e.* stormy weather would have profited me.

9. *Tua vela vocaret*, "invited your sails;" *i. e.* persuaded you to set off.

13. *Mandantis*, "of me as I gave you my last instructions."

15. *Incubuit*, "pressed upon;" *i. e.* blew violently.

31. 19. *Ut—non poteram*, "when I was no longer able."

23. *Lux*, "my power of sight."

26. *Refecit*, "restored me to my senses."

31. *Pectendos*. "to be dressed" (by my attendant.)

33. *Quas*, "the Bacchanals, whom, &c."

— *Pampinea hasta*, "the thyrsus," the magic wand of Bacchus, round which vine-leaves were entwined.

— *Bicorniger*, "Bacchus," who is often represented with horns. The horn was the emblem of power; and Bacchus was fabled to be a great Oriental conqueror.

35. *Phyllēidĕs*, "Thessalian." Phyllus was a town of Thessaly.

36. *Sinus*, "robes."

37. *Scilicet*, "I suppose, forsooth!"

— *Murice*, "purple:" *prop.* a fish, from which a purple dye was extracted.

— *Gerere vestes*, "to wear clothes;" *gerere bella*, "to wage war."

38. *Iliacis*, "Trojan." *Vid. v.* 53.

39. "Should I wear my hair braided, and should he have his head pressed by a helmet?"

41. *Qua possum*, "as far as I can."

42. *Tristis agam*, "I will pass in mourning."

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31. 43. *Părĭ*, voc. Gr.
44. *Iners*, "cowardly." *Malus* means "cowardly," as well as "evil."
45. *Tænariæ maritæ*, "Helen, your Grecian wife." Tænarus (now *Cape Matapan*) was the southernmost promontory of Peloponnesus.

32. 47. *Pro rapta*, "to recover your run-away wife."
— *Nimium*, "excessively—much more than she is worth."
50. *Det*, "offer up." *Reduci Jovi*, "to Jupiter who restored him in safety."
51. *Subit*, "comes into my mind."
53. *Tenedos*, an island off the coast of Troy. *Simois* and *Xanthus*, rivers of Troy. *Ide*, a mountain near Troy.
55. *Nec rapere ausurus—hospes erat*, "nor was the stranger (Paris) likely to dare to run off" (with Helen.)
58. "A prince who carried about on his person the wealth of Phrygia."
60. "And (yet only) a very small part of (the military force of) his kingdom accompanies him."
61. *Consors—gemellis*, "sisters to the twins" Castor and Pollux.
— *Ledæa*, "daughter of Leda."
63. *Hectora nescio quem*, "one Hector."
68. *Hectŏrăs*, acc. Gr. from *Hector*.
69. *Et facito dicas*, "and be sure to say."
74. (Helen) "whom Paris first (took) from him."

33. 77. *Dispar*, "unlike that of Paris."
79. *Dardanidæ*, "Trojans," so called from king Dardanus.
80. *Meus—sanguis*, "my life-blood:" because she was so wrapt up in him, that the continuation of her life depended on his.
81. *Revocare*, "to recall you from going to the war."
— *Animusque ferebat*, "and my mind led" (me to recall you.)
82. *Substitit*, "was stopped."
84. *Offenso limine*, "by stumbling on the threshold;" literally, the threshold having been struck by it.
— *Signa*, "an evil omen."
88. *Fac*, "take care." *In ventos eat*, "prove vain;" literally, go to the winds.
89. *Nescio quem*, "some one."
90. *Danaum*, "the Greeks;" from Danaus, king of Argos. *Troada*, acc. Gr. from *Troas*, the district in which Troy stood.
92. *Di faciant*, "may the gods will."
95. *Novissimus*, "the last."
97. *Venies*, "when you shall return" home.
99. *Imago*, "ghost."
101. *Excutior*, "I am awakened." *Simulacra*, "the phantoms."

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34. 109. *Suam—urbem*, "Troy;" because Neptune had assisted Apollo to build the walls of it.

112. "This delay (of your sailing) is not (the result) of sudden accident, (but the work) of the deity."

114. *Inachiæ*, "Grecian;" from Inachus, king of Argos.

115. *Egō*. Ovid never has the last syllable of *ego* long, except in this passage, which has therefore been supposed to be corrupt, and has been altered in various ways.

— *Revoco* signifies "to call to mind," and also "to recall by word of mouth."

117. *Ultima epistola*, "the conclusion of my letter."

118. "If you have any regard for me, take care of yourself."

PHYLLIS DEMOPHOONTI.

36. 1. *Rhodopēĭă*, "Thracian." Rhodope, now *Despoto*, was a mountain in Thrace.

3. "As soon as the horas of the moon should have united in her full disc."

4. *Pacta est*, "was promised;" *i. e.* you promised to return to me.

6. *Actæas*, "Athenian:" Demophoon was an Athenian born.

— *Sithonis*, "Thracian:" Sithon was an old name of Thrace.

8. *Ante suum diem*, "before its proper day;" *i. e.* before it ought.

9. *Lenta fuit*, "lingered."

10. "Even now,(what I am compelled to believe) afflicts me against my will, because I love you." *Me amante*, is the abl. absol.

11. *Mendax mihi*, "deceitful to myself."

13. *Devovi*, "I cursed."

14. "Yet possibly he did not hinder your departure."

15. *Hebri*, a river of Thrace, now the *Maritza*.

37. 20. *Si volet*, "if he is well."

22. *Finxit*, "imagined." *Ad causas*, "in inventing reasons."

23. *Jurata*, "by whom you swore."

26. *Fides*, "fulfilment."

28. *Crimine meo*, "by my very fault."

30. *Instar*, "the likeness." This is the proper sense of *instar*, which is an indeclinable substantive.

31. "Where are now the holy laws (to which you appealed,) the faith (which you pledged,) and your right hand joined to mine" (in token of love?)

32. *Deus*, "Cupid." *Pharetrus*, "perpetually."

33. *Socios in annos*, "for the years during which we should be united."

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37. 37. *Nisi fictus et ille est*, "unless he also is falsely represented" (to be your grandfather.)
38. *Avum*, "Neptune." Ægeus was also supposed to be the father of Theseus.
39. *Nimium mihi facientia*, "that have too powerful an influence over me."
40. *Altera—altera*, "the one—the other."
41. *Maritis* is an adjective.
42. *Tædiferæ – deæ*, "Ceres." The Eleusinian mysteries, celebrated by torch-light, were amongst the most awful rites known to the Greeks.
43. *Tot læsis*, "so many" whose deity has been "outraged" by your perjury.
44. *In pœnas*, "to undergo all the punishments due."
45. *Laceras* [*lacer*,] "shattered." *Refeci*, "I refitted."

38. 50. "I put confidence in your family and the (noble) names" (of your ancestors.) She thought that a member of such a splendid family could not be false.
52. *Artes*, "frauds—tricks."
53. *Quo jam tot pignora nobis?* "Tell me, to what purpose were so many pledges of your love given to me?" *i. e.* Why did you think it necessary to bind yourself by so many solemn oaths?
54. *Capi*, "be caught—deceived." *Inde*, "of them."
55. *Loco*, "a home—place of residence."
57. *Hospitium cumulasses*, "to have added to my hospitality."
— *Jugali*, "marriage."
60. *Honesta*, "with an honourable reputation."
62. *Ex merito*, "from a sense of desert." *Æqua*, "reasonable."
63. *Credentem*, "confiding."
67. *Ægidas*, "the family of Ægeus." *Statuaris*, "may your statue be raised."
69. *Sciron*, *Procrustes*, and *Sinis*. were inhuman monsters, killed by Theseus.
70. *Tauri—viri*, "the Minotaur."
71. *Fusi*, "routed." *Bimembres*, "the Centaurs."
72. "And the gloomy palace of the god (Pluto,) who dwells in darkness, into which he forced an entrance." Theseus was fabled to have descended to Hades, in the vain endeavour to bring back his friend Pirithous.

39. 75. *De tanta rerum turba*, "out of such a multitude of exploits.'
76. "The deserted Cretan (girl Ariadne alone) has fixed herself in your mind;" *i. e.* the desertion of Ariadne is the only one of your father's acts which pleases you.
77. *Excusat*, "has to find an excuse for;" *i. e.* is ashamed of.
78. *Hæredem agis*, "you act the part of heir."

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39. 79. *Illa*, "Ariadne." *Marito*, "Bacchus."
80. "Sits aloft in (his chariot drawn by) harnessed tigers."
82. *Feror*, "I am reported." *Meis*, "to my own countrymen."
83. *Jam nunc eat*, "let her instantly set off."
85. *Exitus acta probat*, "the result is the test of actions;" *i. e.* proves their wisdom or their folly. These are the words of the Thracians, which imply that Phyllis did wrong in entertaining, and falling in love with, a stranger. To this she answers, that "she hopes every one may fail of (success in all his undertakings,) who judges (of the wisdom or folly) of an action by the manner in which it happens to turn out."
88. "Instantly I shall be said to have consulted the interests of myself and my subjects."
89. *Tanget*, "will touch your heart."
90. *Bistonia*, "Thracian." Phyllis means that Demophoon will not return to her.
91. *Abeuntis*, "of you when you were departing."
98. *Face expectes*, "be sure you look out for."
102. "That your fidelity (to me) may have failed only for a time."
40. 105. "And since I have fallen from your thought, I dare say you remember no (such person as) Phyllis. Woe is me!"
— *Excidimus*. *Vid. Med. Iason. v.* 71, Note.
107. *Quæ tibi—dedi*, "I am the person who gave."
109. "(You) whose resources were increased by mine."
111. Lycurgus was king of Thrace, and father of Phyllis.
113. Hæmus, the great northern mountain range of Thrace; now *The Balkan*.
114. *Sacer*. All rivers were sacred; but the Hebrus was especially consecrated to the rites and worship of Bacchus.
— *Ad-missas*, "rapid." *Exigit*, "urges on." The image conveyed in these two words is taken from the race-course.
115. *Avibus sinistris*, "with an evil omen."
116. To unbind the zone, or girdle, of the bride, was part of the marriage ceremony.
117. Tisiphone was one of the three Furies: Alecto and Megæra were the other two.
118. *Avis*, "the screech-owl." *Devia*, "that avoids the paths of other birds."
119. *Brevibus torquata colubris*, "who had her neck enwreathed with short snakes."
120. *Sepulcrali*, "such as are used at funerals."
121. *Tamen*, "yet," (though you have treated me so unkindly.)
123. *Die laxatur*, "is unbound (*i. e.* has the stiffness of frost relaxed) by the (warmth of) the day."

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40. 126. *Meos—deos*, "gods propitious to me." Phyllis may mean—
1. that the sails are as pleasant to her sight as tutelary gods; or,
2. that the gods, who befriend her race, sent the sails; or,
3. that the gods, whose images were on board the ship, were favourable to her.

128. *Primas*, "on the edge of the shore."

129. *Minus et minus utilis adsto*, "I stand less and less capable of supporting myself."

130. *Linquor*, "I swoon."

41. 131. *Sinus*, "a bay."

132. *Ultima cornua*; "the two extremities" (of the curved bay.)

134. *Mihi mens fuit*, "I was resolved."

137. *Ut superes*, "though you surpass."

138. *Non sequendus eram*, "I ought not to have been followed."

141. *Nectenda*, "to be embraced."

142. *Libet*, "it seems good to me."

143. *Stat pensare*, "I am resolved to atone for."

145. *Inscribere*, "your name will be engraved." *Causa*, "as the cause of my death."

PENELOPE ULYSSI.

43. 1. *Lento tibi*, "to you who are so dilatory" (in returning home.) She implies that Ulysses, out of want of affection for her, had not returned home.

2. *Attamen*, "yet however." This cannot be the right word. Some scholars read—

"*Nil mihi rescribas* ut tamen: *ipse veni*."

But this is a very awkward reading; for *ut tamen* ought not to be after, but before *mihi rescribas*.

3. *Jacet*, "lies levelled with the earth."

4. *Tanti*, "worth so much" (bloodshed and misery.)

5. *Lacedæmŏnă*, acc. Gr. from *Lacedæmon*.

6. *Adulter*, "Paris."

8. *Relicta*, "deserted by you."

10. *Viduas*, "widowed;" because forsaken by her husband.

11. *Veris*, "than the reality:" literally, the true dangers.

13. *Fingebam*, "I fancied." *In te ituros*, "would attack you." *Trōăs*, acc. pl. Gr. from *Tros*.

14. "I always turned pale at the mention of the name of Hector."

15. Antilochus was a son of Nestor, king of Pylus.

17. *Menœtiades*, "Patroclus," the son of Menœtius. He entered the battle in the armour of Achilles, and was killed by Hector. *Falsis*, "that deceived."

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43. 18. *Dolos*, "stratagem." Penelope says this, because Ulysses was famous for his use of stratagems.

19. Tlepolemus, a Rhodian chieftain, and son of Hercules, was killed at the Trojan war by Sarpedon, king of Lycia.

20. *Cura*, "anxiety—terror."

21. *Achivis*, "Grecian," [Ἀχαιοί.]

22. *Amantis*, "of me, because I love you."

23. *Bene consuluit*, "provided kindly for."

24. *Sospite viro*, (abl. absol.) "with my husband a survivor."

25. *Argolici*, "Grecian."

26. *Barbara*, "foreign;" *i. e.* Trojan. The Greeks called all nations but themselves βάρβαροι.

27. *Nymphæ*, "wives." *Nympha* means either an inferior goddess, *a nymph*; or *a married*—never an unmarried—*woman*.

28. "Their husbands sing (hymns of thanksgiving, because) the destiny of Troy was overcome by their own" (superior destiny.)

44. 29. *Justi*, "that have reached the full period of human life."

31. *Aliquis*, "many a one." *Posita*, "set before him."

— *Monstrat*, "describes."

32. *Pingit Pergama*, "draws a plan of Troy."

— *Exiguo mero*, "in a few drops of wine."

33. *Sigeum*. Now *Cape Janissary*, the south-western promontory of the plain of Troy.

35. *Æacides*, "Achilles," grandson of Æacus.

— *Tendebat*, "had his tent," or "hut."

36. "Here the mangled (body of Hector) terrified the horses, as they ran at full speed." Achilles, having killed Hector, tied his dead body to his chariot, and dragged it over the plain.

37. *Tuo nato*, "Telemachus." Penelope, not being able to hear anything of her husband, after Troy had been taken, sent Telemachus into Greece, to learn tidings of him. He went to Pylus, where he learnt the story of the Trojan war from old Nestor.

39. Rhesus was a Thracian chieftain, who, together with Dolon, a Trojan, was killed in a night adventure by Ulysses and Diomed.

42. *Tangere*, "to attack."

43. *Uno*, "Diomed."

44. "But you used formerly to be cautious, and mindful of me." Ulysses was fabled to have feigned madness, in order to avoid going to Troy.

45. *Micuere sinus*. Vid. *Ep. Œnone Paridi*, *v.* 37, Note. *Amicum*, *i. e.* "the Greek."

46. *Ismariis*, "Thracian;" *i. e.* those of Rhesus.

47. *Vestris*, "of you Greeks." *Vester* is never used for *tuus*.

48. *Solum*, "level ground."

50. *Dempto fine carendus*, "to be regretted" (*i. e.* to be absent) "for ever;" literally, "all end being taken away."

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44. 51. *Aliis*, "for others." *Uni mihi—restant*, "survives for me alone." Penelope means, that, whereas her husband had not returned to her, although Troy had been destroyed, it might as well have been standing, as far as she was concerned.

53. *Seges*, "corn-land."

54. *Phrygio*, "Trojan." *Luxuriat*, "has abundant crops."

45. 58. *Quo—orbe*, "in what part of the world." *Ferreus*, "iron-hearted."

60. *Multa rogatus*, "after having been asked many questions."

61. *Reddat*, "may deliver."

63. *Pylon*, "to Pylus." *Vid. v.* 37, Note. *Nēlēiă*. Nestor was son of Neleus.

65. Menelaus was king of *Sparta*, or Lacedæmon. Telemachus visited him also.

67. *Mœnia Phœbi*. Vid. *Ep. Œnone Paridi, p.* 28. *v.* 135, *Note.*

68. *Votis—meis*, dat. "with my wishes." *Levis*, "fickle."

70. *Cum multis*, "with the complaint of many other women."

72. "And a wide field is open for my anxieties."

75. *Quæ vestra libido est*, "such is the lustful disposition of you men."

78. "Who only does not allow wool to be unused;" *i.e.* only knows how to use the spindle and needle.

79. *Hoc crimen*, "this charge—suspicion."

80. "And may you not be willing to be absent, having the power to return!" *i. e.* I trust your absence is not caused by your own will.

81. *Viduo discedere lecto*, *i. e.* to marry some one else.

82. *Cogit* "urges."

83. *Increpet usque licet*, "he may continue to find fault."

46. 85. *Pietate*, "my affectionate constancy to you." *Precibus*, "my entreaties to himself."

86. *Vires*, "the authority he has" (as my father.) *Temperat*, "does not exercise to the full."

87. *Same* (now *Cephallonia*,) *Zacynthos* (now *Zante*,) are islands in the Ionian sea, near Ithaca, (now *Teaki.*) Dulichium is also named by Homer, and other poets after him, as an island in the same sea; but it is not known *what* island is meant.

90. *Viscera nostra*, "the life-blood of myself, and your father and son"—that on which we live. *Opes*, "property."

91. She gives the list of the suitors who courted and plundered her.

94. *Rebus—partis*, "wealth purchased."

95. *Irus* was an insolent beggar of Ithaca. *Melanthius* was the goat-herd of Ulysses, by whom he was put to death for his dis-

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honesty, insolence, and treachery. *Edendi*, "to be eaten" (by the suitors.)

46. 99. The suitors lay in wait for Telemachus, hoping to intercept him on his return home from Pylos.

101. *Ordine*, "in their natural order."

102. *Comprimat*, "may close in death."

103. *Hoc faciunt*, "have the same wish—offer the same prayer." *Custos boum*, Philætius. *Nutrix*, Euryclea.

104. *Cura fidelis*, "the faithful keeper," Eumæus.

105. *Ut qui sit*, "inasmuch as he is."

108. "For the present, that (tender age) ought to be protected by the aid of his father." *Auxilium*, when used in the plural number, *generally* signifies "auxiliary troops."

110. *Ara*, "an altar of refuge."

111. *Mollibus annis*, "in his youth."

112. "Ought to have been instructed in his father's arts," (as a warrior and king.)

47. 113. *Condas*, "may close." *Vid. v.* 102.

114. "He bears up (against the evils which) fate allots to extreme old age."

115. *Te discedente*, "when you went to the war of Troy."

116. *Ut*, "even though."

DIDO ÆNEÆ.

49. 1. *Vocant*, "summon him."

2. *Mæandri*. Vid. *Deianira Herc. p.* 3. *v.* 23, *Note.* Swans were fabled to sing before they died.

4. "I have entertained these wishes, with heaven against me;" *i. e.* I have prayed you to return to me, without any chance of my prayer being granted.

5. *Merita*, "my services to you."

6. *Perdiderim*, "I have thrown away."

7. *Tamen*, (in spite of your own vows and my entreaties,) "you are nevertheless resolved on going."

8. Vid. *Ep. Phyllis Demoph. p.* 37. *v.* 25.

9. *Solvere navem*, "to sail away;" *solvere fœdus*, "to violate an agreement."

10. *Sequi*, "to sail in search of."

11. *Te—tangunt*, "influence you."

12. *Summa*, "the supremacy."

14. *Quæsita est*, "has been already obtained."

15. *Ut*, "supposing that—although."

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49. 16. *Non notis*, "to strangers."
18. *Fallas*, "you may break."

50. 21. "Though all things should turn out well, and your wishes should not delay you;" *i.e.* your wishes should receive as speedy an accomplishment as you hoped.
22. *Sic*, "as I do."
25. *Vigilantis*, "of me when awake."
26. *Æneān*, "acc. Gr.
27. *Male gratus*, "ungrateful." *Ad mea munera surdus*, "deaf to—insensible to—all my kindnesses."
28. *Et quo*, "and he is one whom"
29. *Male cogitat*, "he is evil-hearted."
30. *Questaque pejus amo*, "and though I complain (of him, yet foolishly) I love him all the more;" literally, "the worse."
31. *Nurui*, "me, your daughter-in-law." *Fratrem*, "Æneas." *Amor*, "Cupid."
32. "Let him serve under your colours;" *i. e.* let him learn your arts.
33. *Imago*, "idea—thought." *Falso*, "in vain."
36. *Vid. Ep. Ariad. Thes. p.* 22. *vv.* 181, -2.
39. *Gratia*, "the kind influence."
41. "Permit me to owe to the stormy weather what I should have preferred owing to yourself;" *i. e.* his stay for the present at Carthage.
44. *Ut pereas*, "that you should be lost by shipwreck."
45. *Pretiosa*, "expensive." *Constantia magno*, "that stands you in a large price."
46. "If death is of no consequence in your judgment, provided you can get rid of me."
47. *Ponent*, "will drop."
48. *Triton*, a sea-god, son and trumpeter of Neptune.

51. 51. *Si nescieris*, "supposing you were ignorant;" *i. e.* there would be some excuse for your folly in putting to sea in stormy weather, if you had no experimental knowledge of the dangers of a storm.
52. *Tam male credis*, "do you put such foolish—absurd—trust."
53. *Ut*, "even though."
54. *Tristia*, "dangers."
56. *Exigit*, "exacts."
58. *Cythera*, now called *Cerigo*, is an island off the coast of Laconia. Ovid says that Venus was produced by its waters.
59. *Perdita*, "having been ruined myself;" *perdam*, "I ruin others."
62. *Ferare*, "may you be regarded."

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51. 63. *Finge*, "suppose."
64. *Quid tibi mentis erit?* "what will be your state of mind?"
65. *Occurrent*, "will occur to your memory."
67. *Imago*, "the ghost."
69. "Whatever the punishment be that you bring, I have deserved all: Begone," (ye phantoms!)
71. *Breve sævitiæ spatium*, "a short time for the fury to abate."
72. "A safe voyage by and bye is a good price to receive for delay—is well worth delay."
73. "And do not spare me; spare the youthful Iulus (or Ascanius.)" *A te* must be understood after *parcatur*.
74. *Titulum*, "the credit." *Mortis—meæ*, "of my death," (without his.)
76. Æneas had rescued his household gods from the conflagration of Troy.

52. 78. *Sacra*, "the sacred images."
80. *Primaque plector ego*, "and I am not the first woman who suffer for it."
81. *Si quæras*, "if any one were to ask."
82. (The answer is,) "she perished, having been deserted and left by her cruel husband." Creusa was lost on the night of the taking of Troy.
84. *Jactat*, "is now tossing you about."
85. (The fact that your) "mother (was a) goddess, and your aged father was affectionately carried on your shoulders;" literally, "the affectionate load of you his son."
86. *Mansuri*, "likely to be constant."
87. "If I must have erred," (*i. e.* if I was destined to err in my passion for Æneas, at all events) "my error has an honourable excuse add but truth to his words: my error ought to be regretted in no respect;" *i. e.* had Æneas been but faithful, I should have had no reason to regret the error, which I could not avoid. Dido had the authority of Venus and Anchises for believing Æneas to be honourable. She could not resist that authority.
89. *Novissima*, acc. pl. "the last part."
90. *Tenor*, "the same unfortunate course."
91. *Internas*, "in the inner part of the palace." The word *internas* is a mere conjecture here. The manuscripts all have *in terras*, which words have no meaning: but *internus* is a word not found in writers who lived in the age of Ovid. Some scholars read *Herceas*, *i. e.* dedicated to Jupiter, called *Herceus* [Ἑρκεῖος,] "presiding over the household," because his statue stood in the *front court*, [ἕρκος]. Others read *Herculeas*.

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52. 91. *Conjux*, "Sichæus." *Frater*, "Pygmalion."
95. *Applicor ignotis*, "I arrive at (a land of) strangers."
100. *Vix*, "with difficulty."
101. *Qui—coïere*, "who formed a confederacy—made common cause."
102. *Nescio quem*, "some stranger or other." *Thalamis*, "marriage;" literally, "chamber."
103. *Iarbas* was a prince of the African kingdom of Gætulia: he courted Dido.
104. "I would gladly resign my arms to your wickedness;" *i. e.* I would gladly allow you to bind my arms, and send me prisoner to Iarbas.

53. 105. *Frater*. Vid. *v.* 92.
107. *Pone deos*, "leave your gods behind you."
109. "Since you were destined to worship them, after they were rescued from the flames."
117. "But (I know your excuse: you say,) heaven commands you to depart."
118. *Punica*. "Carthaginian." *Teucris*, "Trojans."
119. *Nempe deo*, "I suppose, forsooth, the same god" (who commands you to depart.)
121. *Erant repetenda*, "would have been to be resought;" *i. e.* would have been worth reseeking.
123. *Tybridis*, "the Tiber," which you never saw.
124. "Yes: even though you arrive (at the place) whither you desire to go, you will be a stranger" (there.)
126. *Tibi continget*, "will fall into your possession."
127. *Hos—populos*, "these African tribes." *Ambage remissa*, "renouncing all wanderings" (about the sea.)
128. Dido brought much of Pygmalion's wealth with her to Carthage.
129. *Tyriam*, "Carthaginian." *Felicius*, "with happier fortune" (than you are now preparing to encounter.)
132. *Unde*, "a field from which." *Suo*, "victorious."

54. 133. *Quem superet*, "whom he may defeat."
134. *Hic locus*, "Carthage."
136. *Dardana sacra*, "sacred objects of Trojan worship."
137. "So I hope that all the men may continue to live, whom you bring away from your native land; and may that sanguinary (Trojan) war be the limit of your hardships."
140. "May the earth lie lightly on the bones of your aged father Anchises."
141. *Domui*, "my family." *Habendam*, "to be governed."
143. *Phthias*. Phthia was the native country of Achilles.

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54. 144. *Steterunt in te*, "fought against you."
145. *Uxoris*, "of me as your wife."
147. *Frangentia*, "that break upon."
150. "Now the light sea-weed (brought in from the sea) restrains (from sailing) the ship that has been driven on land;" *i. e.* it is no time for sailing.
151. "Leave it to me to look out for a favourable season: you will then go with greater security."
153. *Laniata*, "tempest-tost."
155. It is not easy to see what sense *debebimus ultro* can have here. The other reading is *præbebimus ultra*, and the meaning of the verse will be, "in consideration of the services (I have already performed for you,) and any kindnesses which I shall in addition bestow on you;" *i. e.* services past and future.
159. "But if this cannot be, (if you are resolved on leaving me,) I am determined to get rid of my life."

55. 161. *Imago*, "my appearance."
164. *Pro lacrymis*, "instead of with tears."
165. *Tua munera*, "the sword you gave me."
169. *Culpæ*, "my sinful passion for Æneas."
171. *Nec—inscribar Elissa Sichæi*, "nor let the inscription on my tomb be—'Dido the wife of Sichæus.'"

I.

[*Ex* TIBULLO.]

Tibullus praises Messalinus, a noble Roman: he had been chosen a member of the College of Fifteen, called "Quindecimviri," who had the care of the Sibylline oracles.

56. 1. *Tua templa*, "your consecrated precincts." *Templum* means not only a building, but any consecrated ground, where auspices and omens might be taken. For this reason the Eastern end of the old Forum at Rome was called *templum*. *Sacerdos*, "Messalinus."
2. *Cithara*, Angl. "guitar," a lute of triangular shape: originally it had seven strings, which were afterwards increased to eleven.
4. "I pray you now to fashion words" (properly, to bend words) "for my praises;" *i. e.* to inspire me with words, whilst I sing the praises of Messalinus.

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56. 6. *Cumulant aras*, "heap fragrance on your altar." *Ara*, properly, "high place:" from *αἴρω*, "to raise."

7. *Vestem*. Professed players on the lute appear to have worn a particular robe when playing. When Arion was going to be thrown into the sea, he requested to be permitted "to put on his robe, and play on his lute."

9. The reign of Saturn was the fabled Age of Gold,—a corrupt representation of the state of man in Paradise.

11. *Deditus*, "consecrated."

12. *Fati provida*, "having a fore-knowledge of things destined to happen." *Cantet*, "foretells." Birds that were supposed to signify future events by their voices were called *oscines*, i. e. *ore canentes*.

14. The Greeks and Romans believed, or pretended to believe, that future events were signified by the peculiar colour, shape, &c. of "the slimy entrails of animals."

15. *Te duce*, "under your inspiration." Tarquinius Priscus is said to have bought the Sibylline books, which contained a prophetic history of the Roman people.

16. *Senis—pedibus*, "in hexameter verse."

57. 18. *Sustinuisse*, "to have carried on his back." *Raptos*, "rescued."

19. *Fore*, "would arise out of it." *Ab alto*, "from the sea."

21. *Volitantis—Amoris*, "winged Cupid."

22. *Troica—sacra*, "the gods of Troy."

23. *Jam*, "already." Laurentum was a town of Latium, then ruled over by king Latinus.

25. The *Numicius* (now called the *Torto*) was a river of Latium, in which Æneas was said to have been drowned.

26. *Indigetem*, properly, "a native;" *i. e.* "a god;" from *ἔνδον*, "within," *γένομαι*, (proper form of *γίγνομαι*) "to be born." The tutelary gods of a country were properly called *Indigetes*. Æneas was deified after his death.

28. *Diva superba*, "the haughty goddess;" so called, because victory too commonly renders men insolent and proud.

29. *Mihi*, "to my prophetic eye." Turnus, the great rival and adversary of Æneas, was a Rutulian prince.

30. *Barbare*, "foreigner." The Romans, after the example of the Greeks, called all foreign nations *barbari*.

31. *Castrum*, sing. "a castle—fortified town." *Castra*, pl. "a camp." *Lavinium*, a Latin town, founded by Æneas.

32. *Ascanius*, called also Iülus, the son of Æneas, built Alba Longa, on the Alban Mount.

34. *Ilia*, called also Rhea and Sylvia, was the daughter of Numitor. Mars fell in love with her, and she became the mother of Romulus and Remus. She was originally a Vestal virgin.

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57. 35. Rome was built on Seven Hills; *viz.* the Palatine, Capitoline, Cœlian, Esquiline, Viminal, Quirinal, and Aventine.

36. *Jam*, "immediately."

37. *Tuum nomen*,="you." *Terris fatale regendis*, "destined by fate for the empire of the world."

38. *Qua*, "wheresoever."

40. *Amnis*, "the ocean stream." The ancients believed the ocean to be a stream that flowed round the earth.

41. *Se mirabitur*, "will be amazed at her own glory," as represented and restored by Rome.

42. *Vos bene—consuluisse*, "that you (Æneas and your companions) consulted wisely for her honour."

II.

[*Ex* Ovidio.]

58. 1. It is impossible to say how it came to pass that *Arcadia* was fabled to have been created before the Moon. Some suppose it was because they divided the year into lunar months, before the rest of the Greek peoples did so. Others suppose, that the legend was produced by a misapprehension of the Arcadian word προσέληνος, which meant, in the Arcadian dialect, "insolent," not "before the Moon."

2. *Arcas* was son of Jupiter and Callisto.

3. *Evander* was the son of Mercury and Carmentis. *Nobilior*= *notabilior*, "better-known."

5. *Æthereos—ignes*, "divine inspiration."

6. *Plena* may agree with *carmina* or *Carmentis*.

7. *Motus instare*, "troubles were coming on."

8. This verse is read in many editions—

Multaque præterea, tempore nacta fidem.

"And she prophesied a great deal more, gaining credit at the time" (of the fulfilment of her words.)

10. *Parrhasia* was an older name of Arcadia.

14. *Offenso—deo*, "in consequence of heaven being angry."

16. *Est aliquid*, "it is a great comfort." *Malis*, "calamities."

18. *Pro facto*, "according to his deeds;" *i. e.* according as they are good or bad.

59. 20. *Obruit* is the preterperfect tense. *Ista procella*, "this misfortune;" *viz.* exile.

22. *Cadmus*, founder of Thebes, is said to have brought the Phœnician alphabet into Greece. *Aonia*, "Bœotia."

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59. 23. *Tydeus*, son of Œneus, king of Calydon. *Pagasæ* was a town of Thessaly.

24. *Mora*, "trouble." *Referre*, "to recount."

26. *Quidquid—patet*, "the whole expanse;" literally, "whatever is open."

27. *Tamen* is very often used elliptically; *i. e.* you must understand some words before it; as in this verse, "the furious tempest, (*subaud.* though it rage violently,) yet does not rage all the year long."

29. *Firmata mente*, "his resolution having been fortified."

30. *Hesperiam*, "Italy."

III.

1. *Petitorum*, "the country we have sought out."

2. *Terra*, "Rome." The Romans had then deified Julius and Augustus Cæsar.

4. *Nemorum divæ*, "the Dryads."

5. *Bonis avibus*, "under a good omen."

7. *Ingentia mœnia*, "a mighty city."

8. *Cætera terra*, "the rest of the world."

60. 9. *Olim*, "hereafter." The word *olim* is the same as *illim*, (as *olli* is used for *illi*) and properly means "that time," whether the speaker is referring to past or future time; or, indefinitely, to any time; so that the word may mean, "some time or other."

11. *Jam*, "immediately." The prophetess, under the influence of inspiration, sees future events as if they were present.

12. *Fœmina*, "Lavinia," who was the cause of the war between Æneas and Turnus, as Helen had been the cause of the Trojan war.

13. *Pallas* was son of Evander: he was killed by Turnus; but his death was avenged by Æneas, who killed Turnus.

14. *Vindice*, "Æneas."

15. *Victa tamen vinces*, "though you are conquered, yet you shall conquer." *Resurges*, "shall rise from your ruins"

16. *Hostiles—domos*, "the cities of your enemies;" because the Greeks were conquered by the Romans, who were descended from the Trojans.

17. *Neptunia.* Vid. *Ep. Laodam. Protes. p.* 34. *v.* 109, Note.

18. "Are these ashes (of Troy) in less degree (*i. e.* in spite of conflagration) higher than the whole world?" *i. e.* is Rome hindered by the burning of Troy from vanquishing the world?

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60. 19. *Sacra*, "his gods."

20. *Afferet*, "shall bring to Italy."

21. *Idem.* Augustus was Pontifex Maximus, and had the care of the temple of Vesta, and the Palladium—called by Ovid, *Iliacos deos.*

22. *Ipso—deo*, "by the ministering god himself." Augustus was deified whilst living.

23. *Augustos*, "the imperial family of Augustus."

25. *Nepos, natusque dei*, "Tiberius," who was grandson, by adoption, of Julius Cæsar, and son of Augustus,—both of whom were deified.

— *Licet ipse recuset*, "though he refuse." Tacitus tells us, that, on the death of Augustus, Tiberius pretended to be unwilling to undertake the burthen of governing the Roman empire.

26. *Pondera—paterna*, "the burthen of empire borne by his father."

28. Livia, the wife of Augustus, was not called "Julia" and "Augusta," until after the death of her husband: she was not deified till the reign of Claudius.

IV.

61. 1. *Exul*, "Evander."

2. Ovid was in banishment himself at the town of *Tomi*, on the western coast of the Black Sea, where he wrote his "*Fasti*:" it was natural that he should call a man happy, whose place of exile was Latium.

3. *Stabant nova tecta*, "a new city was rising."

4. *Arcade*, "the Arcadian Evander."

5. *Erythea* was said to be an island on the south-west coast of Spain—possibly the peninsula on which *Cadiz* stands. *Vid. Ep. Deian. Herc. p.* 4. *v.* 59.

6. *Claviger*, "Hercules, the club-bearer." *Vid. Ep. Deian. Herc. p.* 5. *v.* 83.

7. *Domus—Tegeæa*, "the house of Evander." Tegea was a town of Arcadia.

9. Hercules was educated at *Tiryns*, a city of Argolis, in Peloponnesus.

12. *Aversos—feros*, "the cattle backwards." Cacus was a freebooter.

13. Mount *Aventine* was close to Mount Palatine, where Evander dwelt.

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61. 14. *Non leve—malum*, "a heavy scourge."
15. *Pro*, "in proportion to."
16. *Mulciber*, "Vulcan."
19. *Ora*, "the heads" (of murdered men.)

62. 21. *Servata male*, "having been lost." *Abibat*, "was going away" to seek them.
22. *Furta*, "the stolen cattle."
23. *Accipio revocamen*, "I recognize a voice that recalls me."
24. *Impia*, "inhabited by the wicked monster."
25. *Fracti—montis*, "fragment of a mountain."
26. *Bis quinque juga*, "ten pairs of oxen."
27. *Hic*, "Hercules." *Vid. Ep. Deian. Herc. p.* 2. *v.* 13.
28. *Onus*, "the mass of stone."
31. *Prima*, "at first." *Collata—dextra*, "grappling with Hercules by his right hand."
32. *Rem—gerit*, "fights."
33. *Male fortis*, "cowardly."
35. *Tÿphŏĕă*, Gr. accus. Typhoëus was one of the giants who made war upon the gods, and, after he was beaten, was confined under Mount Ætna, the volcanic flames of which were fabled to be his breath.
36. *Fulgur*. Flashes of lightning and the roarings of thunder are common in the eruptions of volcanoes.
37. *Occupat*, "is before hand with him;" *i. e.* closes with him, before he can reach him with his fiery breath.
38. *Ter quater—sedit*, "repeatedly lighted."

V.

63. 1. *Bellice—Mars*. Ovid is going to celebrate the holidays and annals of the month of March, which was dedicated to Mars: he therefore invokes him.
2. *Ades*, imperat. "be present" (to me whilst I sing.)
6. *Quod—agas*, "something else to do."
7. *Sacerdos*. *Vid. Exc. ex Tibull. p.* 57. *v.* 33.
8. *Semina*. The "plants," from which Rome was to spring, were Romulus and Remus.
9. *Quid enim vetat inde moveri?* "for why should I not start from this point" (in the story?) *i. e.* "I will start."
11. *Ventum erat*, (sc. *ab illa*) "she had arrived."

64. 20. "And resting against (the trunk of) a tree, she utters these words."

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64. 22. *Somno clarius*, "clearer than sleep;" *i. e.* too distinct to have been a mere dream.

23. *Aderam*, "I dreamt I was present."

25. *Inde*, either from the fillet, or the altar.

26. *Surgunt*. If the first word in a pentameter verse contains exactly a foot, and has a stop after it, it is almost always a dactyl. The present verse forms a remarkable exception to Ovid's general rule,

— *Altera major erat*, "one was taller than the other." The "two palms" signified Romulus and Remus.

27. *Protexerat*, "had already covered."

29. *Ecce*, "when, behold!" *Patruus*, "Amulius." *Molitur*, "wields."

30. *Micat*, "trembles." The proper meaning of *mico* is "to be in rapid motion."

31. The story runs, that a she-wolf suckled, and a woodpecker brought food to the infants Romulus and Remus; so we may understand why they are said to have "fought for the two palm trees."

— *Martia*, "sacred to Mars."

38. *Fratri*, "Numitor." *Opes*, "the royal power."

41. *Recusantes*, "unwillingly."

44. *Reddidit*, "caused to be named."

65. 48. *Iste*, "this one here;" pointing to Romulus.

50. *Esse deum*, "some god is" your father. The word "father" may be understood in *genus*.

52. *Tam præcipiti tempore*, "an hour of such peril."

53. The mother would demand his care before the children.

56. *Desierat*, preterpluperf. from *desino*.

57. *Sentire*, "that they understood what was going on."

58. *Hi*, "the persons who had brought them."

60. *Tabella*, "the cradle."

66. *Sustinuere*, "were they cruel enough?"

67. *Blanditur*, "fondles."

68. *Fingit lingua*, "licks into shape."

69. *Ducunt*, "they suck."

71. *Martia—proles*, "Romulus and Remus." *Ter senos*, "eighteen."

72. *Suberat*, "was coming over."

74. *Iliadæ*, "sons of Ilia." *Jura dabant*, "administered justice."

66. 75. *Prædonum*, "freebooters— cattle-stealers."

77. "As soon as they had heard (the story of) their birth, their father being made known to them (*i. e.* the knowledge that Mars was their father) increases their spirit." Faustulus, to whose care they had been entrusted, told them that they were the sons of Mars.

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66. 77. *Editus*, "divulged."
78. "They disdain to confine (so high) a birth within a few cottages."
80. *Avo*, "Numitor."
81. *Frater Numitoris*, "Amulius."
82. *Gemino—duce*, "Romulus and Remus."
83. *Utrique convenit*, "it is agreed upon by both."
84. *Nomina ponat*, "should be the founder."
86. *Fides*, "belief placed in."
89. *Hic*, "Romulus."
— *Pacto statur*, "they abide by their agreement."
91. When a new city was founded by the Romans, they ran a plough along the ground which the walls were to occupy.
92. "The festival of Pales was at hand."
95. *Regis*, "Romulus."
97. "And all ye gods, whom it is my holy duty to invoke, listen to me!"
99. *Dominæque potentia terræ*, "and may (universal) empire be granted to this land, the mistress" (of the world.)
100. *Dies*, "hemisphere;" more literally, "the region illuminated by day-light."

67. 105. *Vocarat*, "had so named from his activity."
[This 105 is printed erroneously in the Text 100.]
107. *Neve quis*, "and let no one."
111. *Occupat ausum*, "attacks (properly, anticipates) him when he ventured" (to do this.)
114. *Devorat*, "suppresses."
115. *Exempla fortia servat*, "he observes—follows—the example of the brave," who will not be seen to give way to grief.
116. *Sic*, "with this result."
117. *Suspendere*, "to restrain."
118. *Pietas*, "his affection for Remus."

VI.

68. 3. *Populis angusta futuris*, "too small for the future inhabitants."
5. *Nostri—nati*, "Romulus."
8. Romulus, after his death, was deified.
9. *Loco majus*, "too great for his place of dwelling."
12. *Male credebar*, "I was not believed."
13. *Nocebat*, "it injured them in the estimation of the world."
15. "Wives (properly, marriages) are granted (by the neighbouring peoples) to the most remote nations.

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68. 17. *Patriam—mentem*, "the spirit of my own wisdom."
19. The festival called *Consualia* took place July 21. *Consus* was the name under which *Neptunus Equestris* was worshipped.
— *Tibi.* It is best to end the speech of Mars at *Conso;* and to suppose *tibi* to mean "to you, o Ovid!"
20. *Sua sacra*, "the solemnities belonging to the day."

69. 21. *Vela*, "awnings" spread over the tops of the theatres, which were open.
22. The stage was often sprinkled with essence of crocus, mixed with wine, to produce an agreeable odour.
23. *Palatia*, "the Palatine hill."
27. *Puellam*, "the Sabine girl" who had come to the games.
29. *Rudem—modum*, "a simple tune."
30. *Ludius*, "the dancer." Horace says—
'Gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor
Ter pede terram.'
32. *Petenda*, "to be desired:" but Burmann thinks the word corrupt, and proposes to read *repente*, "suddenly," or *petente*, i. e. *populo*, "at the request of the people."
33 *Animum*, "their intentions."
37. *Sine lege*, "lawlessly—furiously."
39. *Facies*, "mode of expression."
40. *Sine mente*, "stupified."
45. *Comitem negarat*, "had refused to be his companion." *Se* must be understood before *comitem:* but such an ellipse is harsh and unusual.
47. *Cures*, "the Sabines." Cures was a town of the Sabines.
— *Dolor*, "injury."

70. 49. *Fere*, "for the most part."
51. *Dictam*, "appointed—agreed upon."
52. *Nurus*, "Hersilia," the wife of Romulus, who had been carried off by violence.
54. *Lente* "without acting" decidedly for the one side or the other.
57 *Quærendum*, "we must consider."
67. *Quasi sentirent*, "if they were sensible of what was going on."
69. *Clamabat avum*, "called one by the name of his grandfather."
74. *Dulcior*, "pleasanter" than it was generally applied to.

VII.

71. 1. *Armipotens*, "Mars."
3. *Vires*, "strength enough."
4. *Sanguinis officio—mei*, "the services of my son."

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71. 8. *Dixisti*, "promised."
9. *Annuerat*, "had nodded assent."
10. Atlas was fabled to support heaven on his back: he felt his load increased, when heaven was shaken.
11. There was a swamp called *Caprea*, in the Campus Martius.
16. *Fuga*. The people fled, who were standing round the tribunal of Romulus.
— *Rex*, "Romulus." *Equis*. Vid. 2 *Kings*, Ch. II. v. 11.
17. *Luctus*, "public lamentation." *Patres*, "the senators."
— *In crimine falsæ cædis*, "laboured under the false accusation of having murdered Romulus."

72. 23. *Humano major*, "taller than man." The gods were represented as having human shape, but as being larger than men.
27. *Placent novum—Quirinum*, "let them propitiate me, their new god, under the name of Quirinus."
28. *Patrias*, "of me their founder."
30. *Hic*, "Julius Proculus."
31. *Collis*, "the Quirinal Hill."
32. *Sacra paterna*, "the festival instituted in honour of Romulus, the founder of the state." The *Quirinalia* took place on the 17th of February.

VIII.

1. *Aricia*, now called *La Riccia*.
2. *Lacus*, now called *Nemi*; anciently, *Nemorensis*.
5. Votive tablets were suspended by threads on the hedges of the sacred enclosure: they were offered to Diana, by persons who had been restored to health.
7. *Potens voti*, "having obtained her prayer."
10. The water was so cold, it was impossible to drink much at a time.

73. 12. *Consilium*, "counsellor."
14. *Placuit*, "it seemed good to her." *Jure*, "by a reverence for law."
15. *Firmior*, "the stronger." *Omnia posset*, "should have the rule."
16. *Pure* means either "religiously," or, "in their right condition,"—not having been corrupted or altered.
17. *Exuitur*, "is discarded." *Æquum*, "justice."

IX.

Pag. ver.

73. 2. *Regis*, "Numa."
3. *Prodit*; i. e. *pro it*, "he comes forth." If *pro* is prefixed to a word beginning with a vowel, the letter "*d*" is sometimes placed after it; as, *prodigus*, *prodesse*.
5. *Summo—margine*, "at the very edge" of the eastern sea.
7. Persons when praying covered their heads with a veil.
8. Numa was a religious man, and his hands were often lifted up in prayer.
10. *Fidem*, "ratification."

74. 14. *Acta*, "things that really happened."
16. *Submisere*, "raised" to heaven. So *Virg. Ecl.* x. 74,—
'Quantum vere novo viridis *se subjicit* ("raises itself") alnus.'
17. *Versatum leniter*, "waving with gentle motion."
21. 'Αγκύλος means "crooked," but this can hardly be the derivation of *Ancile*, which is probably an old Italian word. It was a shield wider at the ends than in the middle.
23. *Consistere in illo*, "depended on it."
24. *Init*, "he adopts."
26. *Insidiantis*, "of any one who should try to steal the real ancile."

X.

1. *Tullia* was younger daughter of king Servius Tullius. She murdered her husband Arrns, and married his brother Lucius Tarquinius, whom she had persuaded to murder his wife, her own elder sister.
4. *Pia*, "of dutiful obedience to my father."

75. 7. *Caput*, "the life." *Dotale*, "your marriage dowry."
8. *Exige*, "demand—claim." *Dictas*, "which I have promised."
11. "Urged on by these promptings, Tarquin, though but a subject, had presumed to seat himself on the royal throne."
13. *Infirma—ætas*, "the weak old king" Servius Tullius.
15. *Sub Esquiliis*, "at the foot of the Esquiline Hill.."
17. *Filia*, "Tullia."
20. *Corripit*, "rebukes."
23. *Certa fides facti*, "an undoubted proof of the fact remains."
24. *Res ea pressa*, "that crime was stamped."

XI.

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75. 1. *Tarquin*, the Proud, was the last king of Rome.
4. The story of the taking of *Gabii* is very much like that of the taking of Babylon, by the stratagem of Zopyrus.

76. 5. He was like his father in character, as well as person.
7. The people of Gabii had drawn their swords to kill him.
8. "This is what my brothers and father would like;" *viz.* my death. So *Virg.*—

'Hoc Ithacus velit et magno mercentur Atridæ.'

10. *Verbera, &c.* "he had allowed himself to be scourged."
13. *Tueatur*, "would conduct."
14. *Ignaris*, "who made the proposal in ignorance of his design."
15. *Potens*, "a man of influence in Gabii." *Appellat*, "invites."
16. "To tell him what method *(iter)* he would suggest to him, for delivering Gabii into his hands."
17. *Suberat*, "was close by."
19. *Latentia*, "secret."
21. *Dixit*, "related the story of."
23. *Principibus*, "the aristocracy—leading men."
24. *Traduntur*, "betrayed to Tarquin."

XII.

77. 3. *Patrem*, "Lucretius." *Conjuge*, "Collatinus."
5. *Habitum*, "her wretched plight."
9. *Lacrymas solantur*, "console her in her grief;" properly, "console her tears."
10. *Indicet*, "to tell them" the cause of her grief. *Cæco*, "in ignorance of the cause."
12. *Non—adeo sustulit*, "she did not even on that account raise;" *i. e.* though she had made repeated efforts to speak, she was too much oppressed by shame to open her eyes.
15. *Restabant ultima*, "the worst remained untold."
17. *Facto—coacto*, "to an enforced—involuntary—act." Fault has been found with this verse, in consequence of the jingling rhyme made by these two words. *Coactæ* is read in some manuscripts.
21. *Honeste*, "decently."
22. *Respicit*, "provides."
24. *Decoris*, "of what was becoming to them as men."

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77. 25. The word *Brutus* means "senseless," and Brutus was so called, because he had pretended to be an idiot. He now belies his nickname, by showing understanding.

78. 29. *Per tibi ego.* This irregular order of words is common in oaths. Virgil says, *Æn.* IV. 314, "Per ego has lacrymas."

31. *Profuga*, "that shall be banished."

32. *Virtus*, "my real power of mind."

33. *Ad verba*, "on hearing the words." *Sine lumine*, "though they no longer had the power of vision."

35. *Fertur.* The word used in this sense is commonly *efferre.*

36. *Invidiam*, "hatred" of Tarquin.

37. *Inane*, "open."

38. *Tarquin*, the father, was king. Here he is spoken of in conjunction with his son: the evil deeds of both are enumerated.

39. *Fugit*, "is banished."

40. *Jura*, "authority—power."

— *Regnis*, "the kingly form of government."

XIII.

1. *Una domus*, "one family;" or it might be called "the house" of the Fabii.

2. *Gentiles*, "all of one *gens*," or family. *Professa*, "volunteered."

5. Three hundred Fabii marched to the river Cremera (now called *Valca*,) where they built a fortress, intending to carry on war with the inhabitants of Veii, by whom they were destroyed, 477, A. C.

7. *Loco*, "on a convenient spot."

79. 14. *Arma cæca*, "ambuscades."

20. *Victa*, "melted."

21. *Sata*, "the corn-fields."

24. *Alter*, "of any other foe."

25. *Male creditur*, sc. *a vobis*, "you do wrong to trust."

26. *Simplex*, "free from guile—artless."

27. *Virtus*, the brave Fabii.

37. The Fabii were fabled to be sprung from Hercules. *Semine*, "a plant," from which the stock might be propagated.

38. *Consultuisse*, "arranged—provided'.'

80. 40. *Relictus erat*, "had been left at home."

41. *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, surnamed *Cunctator*, was the opponent of Hannibal in the Second Punic War. Ennius said of him—

'Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem.'

42. *Res*, "the Roman state."

XIV.

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80. 1. *Ilus* was great grandson of Dardanus, and built Ilium, or Troy.
3. *Signum*, "the Palladium," a stone statue, 4½ feet high. *Vid. Acts of the Apostles, Ch.* xix. *v.* 35.
5. Ovid made it his business to visit the site of ancient Troy.
6. *Illi*, "to that place." Others read *illic.*
7. Apollo was called *Smintheus*, from Sminthe, a town in the Troad.
9. *Ætheream*, "that fell from heaven."
10. *Imperium*, "supremacy—empire."
11. *Summa—arce*, "the Acropolis."
13. *Servata parum.* Troy was destroyed under Priam, and the Palladium was but "ill kept." Diomed and Ulysses were said to have carried it off. It is not known how it came to Rome.
— *Ipsa*, "Minerva," who opposed the Trojans.
14. *Ex quo*, "from the time that." Juno, Minerva, and Venus contended for a prize before Paris. Venus gained it.
15. The Palladium was preserved in the temple of Vesta at Rome. This temple was burnt about 218, A. C. Lucius Cæcilius Metellus was the Pontifex Maximus, who rescued the Palladium from the flames, though with the loss of his eyesight. For this act he was allowed the privilege of riding to the senate-house in a chariot.

81. 17. The sacred fire was always kept burning in the temple of Vesta.
19. *Ministræ*, "the Vestal virgins.
23. *Pignora—fatalia*, sc. "the Palladium."—the pledge of destiny —the pledge of empire granted by fate.
24. *Voto—rapienda*, "to be rescued by mere prayer."
27. No male might enter the temple of Vesta: Metellus therefore purifies himself by water, before he goes in.
29. *Commissi*, "the crime."
31. *Rapta*, "by being rescued."

XV.

1. *Referebat*, "derived."
2. *Impar*, "inferior." In this passage, and in another like it, *Fasti*, vi. 806,—'In qua par facies nobilitate sua,'—Ovid has an ablative case after *par*.
4. *Acta rea est*, "she was accused as guilty."

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82. 5. *Cultus*, "her gay dress."
6. "And her tongue, which was (ever) ready in conversation with stern old men." The thoughtlessness and boldness of her language gave offence to precise old men.
8. *Nos*, "the world."
12. *Mente carere*, "is out of her wits."
13. *Divæ*, "Cybele."
14. *Jacente*, "lying loose on her neck."
20. *Re*, "by an outward act."
22. *Scena*, "on the stage." The story seems to have formed the subject of representation at the Megalesia.

XVI.

83. 3. *Crassus*, the triumvir, was killed at the battle of Carrhæ, 55, A. C. The standards lost in the battle were recovered by Augustus.
5. *Ultor*. This means Caius Cæsar, son of Agrippa, and adopted son of Augustus.
— *Ducem profitetur*, "undertakes the office of general."
7. *Natales—deorum*, "the birthdays of the gods;" *i. e.* of the family of the Cæsars.
11. *Tirynthius*, "Hercules." *Vid. p.* 61. *v.* 9; et *Ep. Deian. Herc. p.* 4. *v.* 53.
12. *Jam*, "already."
13. *Quantus*, "how small." Bacchus was represented as enjoying eternal youth.
15. *Patris*, "your father by adoption, Augustus."
17. *Tale rudimentum*, "such a commencement" of your military career, by victory.
19. *Fratres*. He probably means Caius and Lucius Cæsar, sons of Julia, whom Augustus adopted, but who died within three years after their adoption.
22. *Hostis*, "the Parthians." *Regna*, "the kingdom" of Armenia, which revolted from the Romans, and was taken into alliance by the Parthians.
23. *Ille*, "the Parthians," who were famous archers.
24. *Pium*, "filial duty and affection."
26. *Dux meus*, "Caius, the general whom I honour." *Eo as opes*, "the Eastern—*i. e.* the Parthian—empire."
29. *Votiva*, "in fulfilment of my vow." *Reddam*, "I shall pay you."

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84. 31. *Consistes*, "you shall stand at the head of your army."

32. *Ne desint*, "may they not fall short of—may they adequately express."

34. *Averso*, "retreating." The Parthians were principally formidable for their cavalry: their habit was, to pretend to retreat, and when their enemy had become disordered, in pursuit of them, to return suddenly to the charge.

37. *Pulcherrime rerum*, "most famous of men;" a remarkable, but not uncommon, form of expression.

38. *In*, "mounted upon;" *i. e.* driving. Ovid is describing a triumphal procession.

39. *Ante*, "before your chariot." *Onerati colla*, "having their necks loaded." A Greek construction.

42. *Animos*, "exultation."

XVII.

1. Augustus built a temple to *Mars the Avenger*, in the Forum Augusti.

4. *Nati sui*, "Romulus."

5. *Giganteis—tropæis*, "trophies of the vanquished Titans." It is probable that the overthrow of the giants was represented in sculpture in this temple.

6. *Hinc*, "from this temple"—because the senate held all debates about war in it.

85. 9. A statue of Mars stood outside the temple, the attitude of which represented him surveying the summit of the building, on which were images of the gods.

11. Weapons of various sorts were sculptured, or nailed up as trophies, on the doors.

13. *Hinc*, "in one part." Æneas was represented carrying his father on his back.

14. "And the long list of ancestors of the famous Julian family."

15. *Iliaden*, "Mars, the son of Ilia." He gained the *spolia opima*, by slaying Acron, the general of the Cæninenses.

16. The *tituli*, or names of their illustrious deeds, are placed under the statues of the various Roman heroes, arranged in regular order.

17. The name of *Augustus* was inscribed on the walls of the temple, which is said to be "embroidered—fringed"—by it.

18. *Cæsare*, "the name of Augustus."

19. Augustus vowed he would build this temple, just, before the battle of Philippi, to avenge the murder of Julius Cæsar.

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85. 20. The title of "Princeps," (which was granted to Augustus, 27 A. C.) "ought to have proceeded from such a noble deed."

21. *Ille*, "Augustus." *Justo*, "who fought in a righteous cause;" or, "who fought under legal authority."

22. *Conjuratis*, "the conspirators;" *i. e.* the army of Brutus and Cassius.

23. *Pater—Vestæque sacerdos*, "Julius Cæsar, who was Pontifex Maximus."

24. *Numen utrumque*, "Julius Cæsar and Vesta."

29. *Meruisse*, "for Augustus to have gained." Some have erroneously supposed that he built two temples to *Mars Ultor* at Rome. Augustus avenged the death of Julius Cæsar, and the death of Crassus: he is therefore poetically said to have gained the name of "avenger" twice for Mars. *Vid. v.* 45.

30. *Signa*, "the standards lost with Crassus."

32. Ovid *may* mean the rivers Tigris and Euphrates; but the Romans knew very little of the geography of Parthia.

86. 38. *Ausoniæ—opes*, "the Roman empire."

39. *Notas*, "stigma—dishonour."

40. *Suos*, "their proper owners," the Romans.

42. *Loca*, "your inaccessible territory."

44. *Pignora*, "proofs."

46. "And the temple *(honos)* which was gained (by Mars,) in fulfilment of the vows (of Augustus,) has paid the debt due to him."

XVIII.

1. In January, 27, A. C. Octavianus received the title of Augustus. He then gave up the government of several provinces—*not all*—to the people.

2. Ovid dedicated his "Fasti" to *Germanicus*, son of Drusus, the adopted son of Tiberius, and the adopted grandson of Augustus.

3. High-born Romans had waxen busts of their ancestors arranged in their halls.

4. *Nomina tanta*, "so many titles."
[*Nomina* is erroneously printed *nomine* in the Text.]

5. Publius Cornelius Scipio gained the title of *Africanus*, after the battle of Zama. This was the first instance of a Roman taking a name from the people he vanquished. P. Servilius was called *Isauricus*, from the Isauri, a Cilician people.

6. Q. Metellus was surnamed *Creticus*.

7. Another Metellus was called *Numidicus*, from having defeated Jugurtha, king of Numidia. One of the Valerii obtained the name of *Messala*, from Messana in Sicily.

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86. 8. Scipio Africanus the younger took Numantia, and was called *Numantinus.*

9. This *Drusus* was the father of Germanicus, and the brother of Tiberius.

87. 13. *Ex uno,* "by gaining a victory over a single foe," as Manlius Torquatus, and Valerius Corvinus.

15. Pompey was surnamed *Magnus.*

17. The Fabii gained the surname *Maximus* from Fabius, who was Censor, 304, A. C.

20. *Hic,* "Augustus."

23. *Augurium* is derived from *avis,* and is *not* connected with *augustus.*

26. The "oaken wreath" was the reward given for saving a citizen's life. It was decreed *in perpetuum* to Augustus, to be fixed in the vestibule of his palace, because he was the universal protector of the lives of the citizens. The same honour was offered to Tiberius, and declined. In the next verse Ovid expresses a hope that the wreath may yet be suspended over the doors of Drusus and Tiberius.

27. *Hæres,* "Tiberius."

XIX.

This poem on "the walnut tree" was written by Ovid, in his early youth.

1. *Juncta viæ,* "planted close to the high-road." *Cum,* "although."

88. 3. *Ista—pœna,* sc. "stoning." *Manifestos—nocentes,* "detected criminals."

4. *Non capit,* "does not admit—allow."

7. *Prius,* "in former times."

9. *Memores,* "gratefully."

15. Plane-trees were cultivated and admired, because their broad and transparent leaves afford so agreeable a shade.

17. *Ponor,* "am reckoned."

19. Now-a-days, because foliage is held in higher esteem, fruit is not cultivated every season, but the grape and the olive are neglected.

22. Clytemnestra was murdered by her own son Orestes.

24. *Vid. v.* 12.

28. *Cerasus* (now *Keresoun*) was a city of Pontus, from which Lucullus imported the cherry into Europe.

30. *Conspicienda,* "worthy of admiration."

89. 31. *Sinceros,* "uninjured." It is very doubtful what is the proper and original meaning of this word.

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89. 35. *Facit hoc*, "does me this damage."
37. *Lucro* is the dative case. *De quo*, "over whom."
38. *Vindice—carent*, "escape punishment."
43. *Quod*, "as for the fact that."
45. *Damno* is the dative case.
47. *Fide careat*, "might seem incredible."
49. *Mentem—sequantur*, "may express—literally, follow—their thoughts."
53. *Puto—invenias*—are used ironically: "I suppose, forsooth—I should like you to discover."
58. *Imus—fundus*, "the most distant part of the farm."

90. 59. *Falx*, "the pruning knife." The word also means "a scythe," with which Saturn was represented as armed.
67. *Mensis—secundis*, "the dessert."
68. *Condis*, "you store—pickle."
70. *Tributa*, "its fruit."
74. Its fruit is not knocked off: it can count it all.
77. *Lamina*, "shell." *Lacte*, "pulp."
78. *Ulli—bono*, "of advantage to any one."
82. *Domini*, "my owner."
83. *Nuda*, "stripped."
85. *Hic, hic*, "one man—another."

91. 88. *Fraudi*, "injury." *Gelu* is the ablative case in every other passage of classical Latin where it is used.
90. *Quæ fuit*, "which has been so."
91. *Polydorus* was the youngest son of Priam, who sent him for security to Polymestor, king of Thrace, during the Trojan war: he had a large quantity of gold with him. Polymestor murdered him at the end of the war, for the sake of this gold.
92. *Aonium—virum*, "Amphiaraus," the seer, whose wife Eriphyle was bribed by a necklace, to persuade him to join the expedition of the seven chiefs against Thebes, though he knew he should perish there.
93. Atlas was the king who possessed the famous garden of the Hesperides.
96. *Vindicta—sua*, "by their natural means of offence."
97. *Vindicor*, "avenge myself."
100. *Icario—cane*, "the dog-star—the dog of Icarus."
104. *Officium*, "service."
105. *Hæc—perpessæ*, "when I have endured all these wrongs."
111. *Expedit*, "it is advantageous."

92. 115. *Publica tangunt*, "touch—abut on—the public thoroughfare."
116. *Juris*, "privilege."
117. *Hoc*, "to do this." *Distringite*, "strip off." The word would be more correctly written *destringite*.

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92. 121. *Primæ—tabernæ*, "of the shop window."
126. *Præside*, "protector."
127. *Deus*, "Augustus."
135. *Admissa*, "evil deeds committed."

93. 148. *Pontus* was famous for its beavers: this animal has odoriferous glands in its groin, and it was absurdly supposed that, when hunted, it would bite these out, in order to save its life.
149. *Quid—animi est*, "what are my feelings?"
152. *Vincla*, "roots."
153. Ovid here compares the walnut-tree to a manacled criminal, who is shot to death by arrows. But such a mode of capital punishment was not Roman; nor is it known to what the poet refers.
154. Burmann and others read *quem*, "the criminal whom."
159. *Imponite flammæ*, "make fire-wood of me." Erasmus wishes to read *flammam*, and thinks that the next verse may mean "season my timbers in smoky chimneys," as Virgil has—
'Et suspensa focis explorat robora fumus.' *Georg.* I. 175.
164. *Sic*, "so I hope." The tree is addressing the travellers on the road.

XX.

94. 1. *Qui fuerim*, "who I was." *Lusor*, "the poet."
3. *Sulmo*, now called *Sulmona*, was in the country of the Peligni.
4. *Urbe*, "the city;" *i. e.* Rome.
6. Hirtius and Pansa, the two Consuls, both died at the siege of Mutina, A. C. 43.
7. *Ordinis*, "of the equestrian rank."
9. *Stirps prima*, "eldest child."
11. *Lucifer*, "day;" properly, "morning star."
12. Birthdays were celebrated by presents of cakes.
13. *Festis*, "holy-days." The Quinquatria, dedicated to Minerva, began on the 19th of March, and lasted five days. On the first, no gladiatorial fights were permitted, because it was Minerva's birthday. The second day, *viz.* the 20th of March, was Ovid's birthday.
15. *Protinus*, "henceforward." *Excolimur*, "my mind is cultivated." *Teneri*, "whilst in my tender years."
16. *Ab arte*, "on account of accomplishments."
19. *Cœlestia sacra*, "heavenly mysteries;" *i. e.* poetry.
22. *Mæonia* was an older name of Lydia, in which country it is supposed that Homer was born.

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95. 23. *Helicon* (now *Zagora*) was a mountain of Bœotia, sacred to the Muses.

24. *Soluta modis*, "free from metre;" *i. e.* prose.

25. *Numeros*, "measures."

28. The *toga virilis* was assumed by youths in general, at the next festival of Liberalia which occurred after they had completed their fourteenth year.

29. The *tunica laticlavia* was a tunic which had a stripe of purple reaching from the neck to the feet, down the centre of the garment: if the stripe was broad, it signified that the wearer was of the Senatorian order; if it was narrow, *tunica angusticlavia*, it signified that he was of the Equestrian.

33. *Honores*, "magistracies."

34. Various magistrates were called *triumviri*; some were regular, and some extraordinary. It is not known what particular magistracy was held by Ovid.

35. The *latus clavus* was diminished to the *angustus clavus*.

36. *Illud onus*, "the senatorian rank."

39. *Aoniæ—sorores*, "the Muses."

44. *Æmilius Macer*, a poet of Verona, wrote on natural history, birds, serpents, &c. Nothing is left of his works.

45. *Ignes*, "love-poetry."

47. *Heroo*, sc. *versu*, "heroic—epic—verse." Ponticus wrote an epic poem on the war of the seven chiefs against Thebes. Bassus wrote love-poetry in Iambic verse. Propertius mentions both of them as his friends: nothing remains of their writings.

49. *Numerosus*, "abounding in variety of metre." *Aures*, "attention."

96. 56. *Thalia*, "poetry."

60. It is not known who the person was, commemorated under the name of *Corinna*.

61. *Vitiosa*, "faulty—worthless."

63. *Fugerem*, "I was banished."

65. *Molle*, "tender."

67. *Cum*, "although." *Hoc*, "this tender—amorous—thing."

68. *Fabula*, "scandalous story."

72. *Firma*, "faithful."

74. *Sustinuit*, "was brave—kind-hearted—enough." Ovid put away his two first wives. His third wife was of the Fabian family.

77. Ovid's father died at the age of 90.

97. 80. *Justa*, "funeral rites."

82. Ovid was banished, A.D. 9, to Tomi, (now *Tomiswar*, or *Baba*,) on the western coast of the Black Sea.

86. *Gracilis—umbra*, "the unsubstantial spirit."

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97. 90. This verse seems to overthrow the idea that Ovid was banished for something he had written; for he says, he had *unintentionally* offended Augustus.

91. *Manibus*, "for the dead." *Studiosa pectora*, "men of letters."

94. *Miscuerat*, "had discoloured."

95. The Olympic Games were held at the end of every fourth year; but, in the inclusive way of reckoning adopted by the Romans, the whole period of an Olympiad was often called five years. Ovid was certainly more than 50 when he was banished. — *Ortus*, "birth."

99. The *most probable* cause that has been assigned for Ovid's banishment is this:—He had accidentally been witness to some infamous conduct on the part of Julia, the daughter of Augustus: he feared to tell the emperor of it; and Livia and Tiberius, who hated Julia, took care that he should be banished, when it was discovered that he had concealed the knowledge of her dishonour from the emperor. Ovid and Julia were certainly banished in the same year. His servants probably betrayed his secret to Tiberius.

103. *Indignata—est*, "scorned."

105. *Mei*, "of my former occupations:" but *togæ* is the reading of most editions; *i. e.* "of peaceful pursuits."

106. *Temporis arma*, "the armour of time;" *i. e.* patience, to fight against affliction.

98. 108. By the invisible and visible hemisphere, he means "the whole sky."

110. Tomi stood to the south of the mouths of the Danube; and Ovid is correct in speaking of the boundary of Sarmatia as contiguous to the Getæ; for the term Sarmatia, though very loosely used, is never applied to countries south of the Danube.

112. *Levo*, "beguile—alleviate."

115. *Obsto*, "bear up against."

117. *Gratia*, "thanks."

120. *Vid. v.* 23.

122. *Ab exsequiis*, "after death."

123. *Detrectat*, "wears away."

125 & 127. *Cum*, "although."

126. *Maligna*, "unkind—niggardly."

130. *Protinus ut*, "although immediately"

131. *Favore tuli*, "I have gained by partiality"

XXI.

Pag. ver.

99. 1. Ovid dedicates his Fasti to *Cæsar Germanicus*, son of Drusus, and adopted son of Tiberius. He had originally dedicated the poem to Augustus.

3. *Officii*, "of this my dutiful offering." Some editors read *officio*, which will make the word dependent on *ades*.

4. *Ades*, "be propitious—favour."

7. *Vobis*, "to your family."

8. *Pater*, "Tiberius." *Avus*, "Augustus."

9. *Pictos—fastos*. Holydays were marked by red letters.

10. *Præmia—feres*, "you shall receive honours."

100. 11. *Aras* may signify "the temples" which Augustus built or restored: it may also mean "the altars" which were raised to the deity of Augustus. Horace says of him, 2 *Ep.* I. 16—

'Jurandasque tuum per nomen ponimus aras.'

12. *Sacris* "to the holydays."

16. *Ingenium*, "my genius."

17. *Movetur*, "is sent forth."

18. *Clario—deo*, "Apollo."

19. *Culti*, "accomplished." *Sensimus*, "we learnt."

21. *Impetus*, "poetic inspiration."

23. *Habenas*, "the course." *Vid. v.* 2.

XXII.

5. *Martigenam—Quirinum*, "Romulus, the son of Mars."

101. 7. *Jupiter*, "the statue of Jupiter."

8. *Fulmen*, "the image of the thunderbolt."

12. "And to have a truss of hay for a bolster."

15. *Extulit*, "exalted."

18. *Cum*, "although."

20. *Vices*, "the change from want to abundance."

21. This verse describes the symptoms of dropsy.

23. *Pretio*, "value." *Pretium*, "money." *Honores*, "public offices."

24. *Jacet*, "is despised." The image is taken from wrestling, in which the man who was thrown was beaten.

XXIII.

Pag. ver.

101. 1. *Ante*, "in former days."

102. 3. *Lacrymatas*, "distilled from."

6. A perfume was extracted from Cilician crocus. *Fila*, "fibres."

7. *Herbis—Sabinis*, "savine," a species of juniper.

14. *Suas—opes*, "the injury done to her wealth;" *i. e.* to the cornfields.

16. *Eruta*, "grubbed up."

18. *Palmes* is the new shoot of the vine, on which the grape-blossom is formed.

21. This couplet is a translation of a Greek epigram: the vine is addressing a goat—

κῆν με φάγῃς ἐπὶ ῥίζαν, ὅμως ἔτι καρποφορήσω
ὅσσον ἐπισπεῖσαί σοι, τράγε, θυομένῳ.

— *Hinc*, "from this vine." The wine would be produced, to be poured as a libation on the head of the victim.

23. *Fides*, "ratification—accomplishment." *Noxæ*, "for punishment."

24. *Spargitur cornua.* A Greek construction.

25. *Sui*, "the hog."

29. Cyrene, a sea-nymph, was mother of Aristæus. *Ægre*, "with difficulty."

103. 31. Proteus was a son of Neptune and Phœnice. He had prophetic power, as well as the power of changing himself into any shape.

36. *Alligat*, "pinions."

37. *Adulterat*, "alters."

42. *Obrutus*, "buried."

43. *Examina*, "swarms of bees." It was not that the rotten carcase produced the bees; but bees found the carcase a convenient place to make their hive.

45. *Verbena* is said to mean any plant used for sacred purposes. *Improba*, "greedy—voracious." So Virgil says, *Georg.* I. 119—'*improbus anser.*'

47. *Quid tuti superest*, "what safe thing remains?" *i. e.* what animal is secure, since the most harmless and even useful are sacrificed?

49. *Persis*, "Persia;" *i. e.* the Persians. *Hyperiona*, "the sun."

51. *Diana* was worshipped as Luna in heaven; Hecate in Hades; Diana on earth.

52. Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, was about to be offered up as a sacrifice at Aulis, where the Greeks were detained; but Diana substituted a deer in her stead.

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103. 53. Ovid landed in Thrace, on his road to Tomi. The *Sapæi* were a Thracian tribe. *Trivia*, or Hecate, was properly a Thracian deity, and is here rightly distinguished from Diana, with whom she is often confounded.

54. *Hæmus* (now *the Balkan*) is a mountain range, which anciently formed the northern boundary of Thrace.

104. 59. *Linguæ*, "of voice."

62. *Nunc*, "sometimes;" *nunc*, "at others."

64. *Indicis—sui*, "that revealed their will."

67. When the Gauls were on the point of getting possession of the Capitol, the Roman garrison were awakened by the cackling of some geese.

68. *Inachĭ*, voc. Gr. from Inachis. Iris was the daughter of Inachus.

— *Lauta*, "delicate—dainty." The liver of the goose was considered a great delicacy by the Romans.

69. *Cristatus—ales*, "the cock."

XXIV.

2. *Promissi*, "undertaking."

6. *Altius*, "above."

7. *Pectora fregit*, "enfeebled their understanding."

9. *Fucus* properly means a marine plant, from which a dye was extracted, that imitated Tyrian purple: hence the word means "a false colouring—deceitful appearance;" and earthly glory is said to be dyed with it, because it deceives men by a show of splendour, which is really worthless.

105. 11. *Admovere*, "brought them close;" not by telescopes, however, which were unknown in Ovid's time; but by their skill and genius, which rendered the motions of the heavenly bodies intelligible to the human intellect.

13. The giants, when they attempted to scale heaven, heaped these Thessalian mountains on one another. Homer says—

Ὄσσαν ἐπ' Οὐλύμπῳ μέμασαν θέμεν, αὐτὰρ ἐπ' Ὄσσῃ
Πήλιον εἰνοσίφυλλον, ἵν' οὐρανὸς ἀμβατὸς εἴη. *Od.* XI. 315.

For the true origin of this story, *vid. Genesis, Ch.* XI. 4.

15. *Nos quoque*, "I too," in imitation of the great astronomers of old.

16. *Stata signa*, "the fixed stars." Ovid means that he will mention the various constellations which mark the various holydays of the calendar, by their rising and setting.

XXV.

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105. 1. The inferior gods sometimes honoured the superior by a banquet.
3. *Sacra*, "solemnity."
4. *Tenuem*, "clear."
9. *Imperii*, "of the instructions given him by Apollo."
11. *Satur*, i. e. "with figs."
13. *Vivarum*, "fresh—running."
14. *Tenuit* here has two meanings, "occupied" and "hindered."
106. 16. *Velle*, "to endeavour."
17. *Lactens*, "pulpy—unripe."

XXVI.

Janus appears originally and properly to have meant the Sun; and he was said to have two faces, because, in its supposed passage from East to West, both sides of the disc of the sun would be visible, looking upon the East and West at the same time. But Janus was not worshipped as the sun in Ovid's days.

3. *Ducibus*, "Tiberius and Germanicus." Germanicus had lately gained a great victory over the Germans.
4. *Otia—agit*, "is at peace." So *ver agere*, "to be spring-time;" *vitam agere*, "to live," &c.
5. *Patribus tuis*, "the senators whom you honour."
6. *Resera*. Janus was represented with a key. On the first of January, the temples at Rome were thrown open, and Janus was the god of gates. *Candida* may mean "marble;" or it may mean "thronged by crowds dressed in the white toga." The "temple of Janus," as it is commonly called, was not a temple, but an arched gate: it was built by Numa: it was only shut in time of peace. There were many Jani at Rome; but this one alone had a statue in it.
7. Both the Greeks and the Romans attributed great importance to particular expressions used during religious ceremonies. εὐφημεῖν means "to utter none but words of good omen;" and *linguis favere* means the same.
12. By *spica Cilissa* is meant "Cilician saffron," which when burnt made a crackling noise, that was regarded as a good omen.

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107. 15. *Intactis*, "new." *Itur*, sc. *a populo*. The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus stood on the summit of the Tarpeian rock. On the first of January, the new consuls, accompanied by the senate and people, went in procession to the Capitol.

16. A holyday was a *white* day: the unlucky days of the calendar were called *atri*, "black."

17. *Fasces*, "the rods carried before the consul."

18. *Ebur*, "the ivory chair," the *sella curulis* of the consul.

19. *Præbent*, "voluntarily offer." It was considered a bad omen, if a victim resisted, when placed at the altar.

20. The district of *Falisci* was famous for its breed of white cattle. The waters of the Clitumnus (now called *Clitumno*) were supposed to have the power of giving this colour to the cattle that drank of them.

24. *Rerum—potente*, "lords of the world."

XXVII.

1. *Humeros perfusa*, "with her shoulders covered." A Greek construction.

2. *Mæonis*, "the Lydian girl Omphale."

3. *Pellebant*, "kept off." *Rapidos*, "hot." It was the business of slaves to hold parasols over the heads of their mistresses.

5. *Tmolus* was a mountain productive of the vine, which tree was sacred to Bacchus.

7. *Tophus*, a stone now called *tufa*. *Vivo*, "natural," not carved or hewn by art.

11. *Gætulo murice*, "African purple." *Murex* was a shell-fish, from which a purple dye was extracted. *Vid. Ep. Deian. Herc. pp.* 4, 5. *v.* 69–84.

108. 13. *Minor*, "too small for."

15. *Illa*, "so large as those"

16. *Stringebant*, "pinched."

XXVIII.

1. *Gigantas*, "the Titans." The fall of the Giants, who assaulted Jupiter, means rebellion in states: the people have divided powers, and are animated by malice: hence the Giants are said to have had 1000 hands, and serpents for feet.

11. *Illa*, "majesty," which sits enthroned with Jupiter.

12. *Præstat—tremenda*, "renders awful." *Vi*, "violence."

15. Ovid means that the reverence due to authority secures to parents the affectionate obedience of their children. There is a respect and honour also no less due to the young. Juvenal says,—

'Maxima debetur puero reverentia'

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And again,—

'Nil dictu fœdum visuque hæc limina tangat,
'Intra quæ puer est.'

109. 17. Majestic dignity attends the *fasces* and ivory chair of the consul; as it especially accompanies and presides over a triumphal procession.

XXIX.

3. *Repeto*, "I recall to memory."
5. *Lux*, "the day."
6. The *Ausones* were an ancient people of Italy.
7. *Mens*, "my state of mind." *Spatium*, "the remaining time."
10. *Opis*, "for what might assist me."
13. *Nubem*, "bewilderment."
15. *Extremum*, "for the last time."
16. *Unus et alter*, "one or two."
17. *Tenebat*, "detained me."
19. *Diversa*, "in a different part of the world."
20. *Certior*, "informed."

110. 22. *Intus*, "in the house."—The funerals of the Romans were very noisy; but they were of course performed out of doors, not within.
23. Man, woman, and slave, all weep.
26. *Facies*, "the appearance."
28. *Alta*, "in mid-heaven."
29. *Ab hâc*, "by means of its light."
30. He says *frustra*, because he might have expected protection from Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, and the other deities, who had temples on the Capitol.
— *Lari*, "house."
32. *Nunquam*, "never again."
35. He ought to have applied to the gods for aid, before he was condemned.
— *Clypeum*. Vid. *Psalm*, III. 3; XXVIII. 7.
36. *Odiis*, "the animosity of Augustus."
37. *Viro*, "Augustus."
38. *Pro culpa*, "instead of (regarding it in its true light, as) a mere error of judgment."
39. *Ut*, "how I wish that!" But this verse is read in various ways; and it is not certain what is the right meaning of it.
— *Pœnæ—auctor*, Augustus, who inflicted the punishment on Ovid.
40. *Deo*, "Augustus."

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110. 44. *Contigit*, "kissed." The fire in the fire-place was extinguished, because the house was going to be deserted.
47. *Præcipitata*, "hurrying."
48. *Axe suo*, "its proper pole;" *i. e.* the north.
— *Parrhasis*, "Arcadian." Callisto, daughter of Lycaon, king of Arcadia, was turned into the great bear. ἄρκτος, *ursus*.
111. 50. *Fugæ*, "banishment;" *i. e.* before his banishment began,
52. *Quo—unde*, "to what (a wretched)—from what (a lovely) country."
53. *Certam*, "fixed."
56. *Animo*, "my wishes—feelings."
60. *Pignora*, sc. his wife, friends, &c.
62. *Justa*, "reasonable."
66. The friendship between Theseus and Pirithous was proverbial.
68. *In lucro*, "so much gain."
73. *Dividor*, "I tear myself from them."
112. 79. *Non potes*, "you must not."
81. *Et mihi*, "for me as well as you." *Ultima tellus*, "the extremity of the world."
84. *Pietas*, "affection."
86. *Dare manus* means "to yield." *Victas utilitate*, "prevailed on by a sense of expediency."
87. *Sive illud erat*, "if that was not rather to be called."
89. *Tenebris*, "insensibility."
90. *Semanimis*, "in a swoon."
93. *Complorasse* is governed by *narratur*.
97. *Ponere sensus*, "to get rid of feeling."
99. *Absentem*, "though I am absent." *Tulerunt*, "have decreed."
100. *Vivat* "may she live!"

XXX.

113. 2. *Suo pretio*, "in proper esteem."
4. *In statione*, "at their post in battle."
5. *Illa* "old age."
6. *Consilio*, "by wisdom."
7. A Roman was required to be 30 years of age before he could hold the quæstorship, which was the first magistracy that entitled a citizen to a seat in the Senate.
8. *Senatus*, Gr. γερουσία.
11. *Medius*, "between two companions."
12. *Interior*, "took the wall."
13. *Digna rubore*, "such as would cause a blush of shame."
14. *Censuram*, "the right of rebuke and censure."

XXXI.

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113. 1. *Pelion*, now "*Plesnid.*"
— *Hæmoniæ*. Vid. *Ep. Laod. Protes. p.* 30. *v.* 2.
114. 3. *Phillyrides*, "Chiron, son of Philyra."
4. *Memorant*, "they say."
5. *Manus*, namely, those of Achilles.
7. *Alcides*. Vid. *Ep. Deian. Herc. p.* 3. *v.* 43.
9. *Casu*, "by accident." *Fata*, "the destroyers."
10. *Æacides*, "Achilles, grandson of Æacus."
— *Hinc—hinc*, "on the one side—on the other."
16. *Vellus*, "the hide."
17. The arrows of Hercules had been poisoned, by being dipped in the blood of the hydra.
21. *Ipse*, "Chiron." *Pagasæis. Vid. p.* 59. *v.* 23.
23. *Superabat opem*, "baffled the aid of medicine."
24. *Pestis*, "the poison."
26. *Dabat*, "allowed."
28. *Peleus* was father of Achilles.
29. *Fingebat*, "he caressed."
30. *Morum—præmia*, "the fruits of the (medical) skill;" literally, "habits."
115. 34. Chiron was translated to the skies, and became a constellation, in which there are fourteen stars.

XXXII.

3. *Subeunt*, "are coming on."
4. *Parum firmo*, "weak."
5. *Nunc erat ut*, "it is now time that."
— *Posito*, "having been set."—In prose, *laboribus* would have been used, instead of *laborum*.
8. *Molliter esse*, "to enjoy myself."
9. *Celebrare*, "to haunt—inhabit."
10. *Domino*, namely, "myself."
12. *Ponere*, "employ."
14. *Sarmaticis*. Vid. *p.* 98. *v.* 110.
15. *Quassæ*, "when injured by tempests."
16. *Temere*, "inconsiderately—for want of care."
18. *Languidus*, "enfeebled by age."

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116. 20. *Ponit*, "offers up."
22. *Rude*, "dismissal." *Rudis* was a wand, with which a gladiator was presented, when his freedom was granted to him.
23. *Ducere cœlum*, "to breathe air."
24. The *Getæ*, in the time of Ovid, inhabited the province now called *Moldavia*.
25. *Modo*, "at one time;" *nunc*, "at another."
— *Vacuum*, "at leisure—free from anxiety."

XXXIII.

2. *Suo tempore*, "in consideration of the time"—*i. e.* the circumstances—when they were written.
— *Habe*, "regard them."
5. *Quoque*, "as well as myself."
6. *Indocili numero*, "a rude tune."
7. *Pronus*, "bending forward."
8. *Adverso—amne*, "up stream."
9. *Pariter*, "together."
10. *In numerum*, "to a tune."
11. *Baculo*, "his crook."
13. *Pensa*, "the wool which has been weighed out" to be spun.

117. 15. *Lyrnesside*, "Briseis," an inhabitant of *Lyrnessus*. She was taken away from Achilles by Agamemnon.
16. *Attenuasse*, "to have mitigated."
18. Eurydice, the wife of *Orpheus*, was killed by the bite of a serpent. He descended to Hades, in search of her, and prevailed on Pluto to restore her to him, on condition that he did not look back on her, before she had reached the upper regions: but he violated the condition, and so lost his wife a second time.

XXXIV.

2. *Tenebat*, "used to stop."
3. *Hac voce*, "by his verse."
7. *Palladis alite*, "the owl."
9. *Cynthia*, "Diana."
10. *Fraternis*, "Apollo's."
12. *Capta*, "captivated. *Ausonis*, "Italian."
13. *Inde*, "from Italy."
14. *Ita quæsitas*, "which he had thus obtained," by his poetical and musical genius.

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118. 18. *Cætera—turba*, "the rest of the crew."
19. *Dubiam*, "which will not know what course to take," if deserted by the helmsman.
21. *Ille*, "Arion."
22. *Referre*, "to repeat—sing."
23. A *citharœdus*, when playing on his instrument, wore a golden crown, and a splendid sweeping purple robe, with a train to it. *Vid. p.* 56. *v.* 7.
28. *Trajectus canentia tempora*,—a Greek construction.
29. *Ornatus*, "with his ornamental dress on."
31. *Fide majus*, "something beyond belief!" *Delphina*, "a porpoise." The Greek accusative.
33. *Pretium vehendi*, "as the fare for his passage."

XXXV.

119. 1. *Theseus*, king of Athens, son of Ægeus, accompanied his friend Pirithous, when he descended to the Infernal regions, to carry off Proserpine.
3. *Phocæus*, "Pylades."
4. *Orestes* killed his mother Clytemnestra; in consequence of which crime, he became mad.
5. *Nisus* and *Euryalus* are described, in the 9th Æneid, as friends, who attacked the camp of Turnus by night.
7. *Scilicet*, "the truth is." *Spectatur*, "is proved."
8. *Tempore duro*, "by adversity."
10. *Cuncta*, "all the world."
11. But as soon as there are symptoms of a change of fortune, the mob of acquaintance run away, nor is that man known by any one; *i. e.* all people now renounce and disown the friendship of that man.

XXXVI.

1. *A nobis*, "from us;" *i. e.* from Ovid, who was now at Tomi.
— *Taurica*. The *Tauric Chersonesus* is now called *the Crimea*, and the altar of Artemis (called Diana by the Romans,) at which human victims were offered, was at the city Chersonesus, now *Cape Kherson*.
3. *Invidiosa*, "hated."

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120. 5. *Virgo Pelopeia*, "Iphigenia," daughter of Agamemnon, descended from Pelops. When she was on the point of being sacriced at Aulis, Diana substituted a deer in her place. In gratitude for this, she was appointed priestess of Diana.

6. *Coluit*, "presided over." *Quatiacumque*, "of whatever sort they might be;" *i. e.* however inhuman and bloody.

7. Clytemnestra killed her husband Agamemnon; in revenge for which, her son Orestes killed her: out of filial affection, he committed a great crime.

11. *Triviæ*, "Diana."

12. *Fores*, "the outer gates of the temple."

15. *Constiterat*, "had taken her place" at the altar.

16. A fillet was placed on the head of a victim. Virgil says of a person going to be sacrificed—

'Mihi sacra parari,
'Et salsæ fruges et circum tempora vittæ.'

17. *Vice*, "by the interchange."

19. *Signum*, "the statue."—The goddess did not desire these sacrifices, but Thoas, king of the country.

20. The statue was conveyed to the forest of Aricia in Italy, where human victims were in early ages offered to Diana.

XXXVII.

1. *Palatia*, "the Palatine hill," on which the house of Augustus and the Cæsars stood. from whence kings houses are called "Palaces."

4. *Fulmen*, "the thunderbolt," meaning, his sentence of banishment.

121. 6. *Nocuere*, "have afflicted me." *Deos*, "Augustus."

7. *Stridore*, "rustling."

10. *Excussa est*, "has been rescued."

11. *Phaethon* [φαέθων, *bright, shining.*] gained permission from his father Phœbus to drive the chariot of the Sun for a day, and lost his life in consequence.

13. *Jovis*, "Augustus."

14. *Igne*, "lightning."

15. *Caphareus* (now *Cape Doro*) was on the eastern coast of *Eubœa*, (now called *Negropont*,) where many of the Greek ships were wrecked on their return from the Trojan war.

XXXVIII.

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121. 2. *Sollicitante*, "troubling;" *i. e.* ploughing it.
3. *Modo—nunc*, "sometimes—at others."
4. *Tenera fronde cacumen*, "a top with tender leaves;" *i. e.* the tender tops of shrubs.
5. *Bene erat*, "it was lucky—it was well—for man."

122. 10. *Soles—vidit*, "saw the sun;" *i. e.* was exposed to the air.
11. *Æs erat in pretio*, "copper was valuable."
14. *Ducem*, "Augustus."

XXXIX.

1. *Terra*, sc. Sicily.
2. *Trinacris*, "with three promontories;" viz. Pelorum, (now *Peloro;*) Pachynum, (now *Passaro;*) Lilybæum, (now *Boe.*) τρεῖς, "three;" ἄκρα, "promontory."
— *Positu*, "shape."
3. Sicily was famous for its production of corn: hence it was "pleasant to Ceres."
5. *Arethusa* was the nymph of the fountain so called at Syracuse.
— *Vocarat*, "had invited to a banquet."
6. *Dea flava*, *i. e.* Ceres.
7. *Filia*, "Proserpine."
12. *Dissimili*, "of various colours and sorts."

123. 18. *Gremium—sinus*, "the lap—the folds of the tunic on the breast."
21. The *hyacinthus* of the Romans was not the flower which we call the hyacinth; but was probably a species of lily, called "Imperial Martagon."
22. It is not easy to say what plant the Romans meant by *casia*. It was sweet-smelling, and perhaps was what is now called "mountain widow waile," or "spurge flax." Many editions read *rorem*, "rosemary," instead of *casiam*, in this verse.
— The *melilotos* is a species of trefoil, common in Italy, with a yellow flower and sweet smell.
24. *Ipsa*, "Proserpine."
25. *Longius itur*, "she goes to a great distance."
27. *Patruus*, sc. Pluto.
28. *Regna*, *i. e.* Hades.
31. *Diurnum*, "of day."

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123. 33. *Chorus æqualis*, "her companions of her own age."
35. *Clamata*, "called after."
39. *Mentis inops*, "frantic."
40. *Mænadas*, "Bacchanals;" from μαίνομαι, "to be mad."
124. 46. *Ales*, Progne, the mother of Itys: she was changed into a swallow, or, as some say, into a nightingale.
48. *Alternis*, "alternately:" *vicibus* is understood.

XL.

1. Blight *(robigo)* is supposed to be a species of rough *(asperi)* fungus. Ovid prays that the top of the corn, when just appearing above the earth, may be smooth *(leve.)*
3. *Sata*, "corn-fields."
5. *Notasti*, "have put your mark on."
6. *Habet*, "reckons."
7. *Nocuere*, "generally injure."
8. *Adusta*, "bitten."
12. *Cultis*, "cultivated lands."
125. 15. *Carpes*, "you will eat away."
16. *Otia—agit*. Vid. *p*. 106. *v*. 4.

XLI.

3. *Thrasius* was an augur.
4. *Jovem—piari*, "that the wrath of Jupiter" (the god of the air) "might be propitiated."
6. *Aquam*, "rain."
7. *Perillus* contrived a brasen bull for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum: men were put inside, who, when fire was applied to it, were suffocated. Phalaris made Perillus the first victim of his own invention.
8. *Auctor imbuit*, "the inventor made the first trial of."

XLII.

126. 2. *Ingeniosus*, "naturally adapted."
3. *Hac*, "by this way." 3. *Carseoli* stood on the Via Valeria.
6. *Emeritis*, "that had done their work for the day."

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126. 8. *Opus*, "poem." *Instrueretur*, "might be adorned."
10. *Breve*, "small." *Duro*, "laborious."
11. *Peragebat*, "laboured at." *Usus*, "need for using."
13. *Hæc*, "his wife." *Stantem tibicine*, "that stood supported by props." Juvenal says of Rome—
'Nos urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultam
'Magna parte sui.' *Sat.* III. 193.
14. *Modo—nunc*, "at one time—at others"
17. *Assiduis—telis*, "on the web at which she constantly sits."
18. She weaves cloths to be a defence against the cold of winter.
20. *Lustrum* was a space of five years.
21. *Extremi*, "at the end."
22. *Cohortis*, "of the poultry yard."
127. 24. *Urentes*, "which set fire to it."
27. *Abiit*, "has passed away." *Monumenta*, "a custom that records it."
29. *Gens hæc*, "this race of animals." *Ardet*, "is burnt alive."

XLIII.

1. *Gravi numero*, "solemn—majestic—verse;" *i. e.* epic.
2. *Edere*, "to sing of." *Materia*, "the subject."
3. *Inferior*, "the second."
4. Cupid made every second verse a pentameter.
5. *Hoc juris*, "this authority."
6. *Pieria* was a Thracian mountain, sacred to the Muses.
7. *Præripiat*, "should take away."
8. *Faces*, "the torch of love."
9. *Ceres*, the goddess of corn, had nothing to do with the woods.
10. Diana, as a huntress, was represented armed with a bow.
12. *Aoniam*, "Bœotian." Bœotia in general was regarded as sacred to the Muses."
128. 13. *Puer*, "Cupid."
15. *Heliconia*, "dedicated to the Muses." *Vid. p.* 95. *v.* 23.
— *Tempe* (now *Tsampsas*) is a vale in Thessaly, through which the river Penëus (now *Salembria*) flows into the Ægean sea.
17. *Surrexit*, "began." 18. *Ille*, "Cupid."
20. *Legit*, "selected." 21. *Sinuosum*, "flexible."
24. *Uror*, "I am enflamed with love." 25. *Numeris*, "feet."
27. *Cingere—tempora*, "have your temples enwreathed."
— *Littorea*. The myrtle grows best on the sea-shore.
28. *Musa*, "the muse Erato," the muse of love-poetry.
— *Per undenos—pedes*, "in the elegiac couplet of eleven feet."

XLIV.

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128. 1. *Ante*, "in former times." *Hirsuti*, "rugged." *Torrebant*, "baked."
3. The oaks of Dodona, from whence oracles were given, are referred to.
4. *Vid. p.* 121. *v.* 5.
6. *Coloratas*, "when they were coloured by ripeness."

129. 8. *Curvo dente*, *sc.* the plough.
10. *Vidum*, "void of—insensible to."
11. *Vid. Ep. to Titus*, ch. I. *v.* 12.
— The Cretans pretended that Jupiter was born and died in their island: they showed what they asserted was his tomb.
14. *Puer*, "Jupiter when he was an infant."
15. *Testi*, "Crete." *Laudatur*, "is approved." *Alumno*, "Jupiter."
16. *Crimina nota*, "the notorious accusation;" viz.—that she fell in love.
17. *Diva*, "Ceres."
19. *Flammam*, "the fire of love." *Medullæ*, "her heart."
21. Whilst Ceres, the goddess of agriculture, was in love, the labour of the husbandmen was unsuccessful.
22. The corn-land that was sown made very little return.
23. *Cum*, "although." *Jactati*, "driven into the earth." *Pulsarant*, "had turned up."
25. *Ierant*, "had been scattered."
26. *Irrita*, "disappointed;" literally, "not ratified,"—*non rata*.
— *Colentis*, "the husbandman."
27. *Potens frugum*, "that presides over corn." *Cessabat*, "was idling."
28. The corn-wreath had fallen from her hair; *i.e.* she had neglected the care of agriculture.
29. *Fœcundo—anno*, "in the autumn."
31. *Canebat frugibus*. Vid. *St. John's Gospel*, ch. IV. *v.* 35.
33. *Similes*, "might be always like this."

XLV.

130. 2. His being the god of poetry, and having long curly hair,—unlike the rugged appearance and manners of herdsmen—did not hinder him from falling in love, and doing the work of a rustic.

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130. 3. *Curas*, "love."
6. *Soror*, "Diana,"—who blushed at seeing him employed in such menial work.
9. Whilst Apollo was in love, and absent from his oracles, no answer could be given to generals who consulted them.
— *Trepidis—rebus*, "in dangerous circumstances."
11. *Horrere*, "was rough—not attended to."
12. *Noverca*, "Juno."
14. *Quæreret*, "would not recognize--would lament the absence of."
15. Apollo was born in *Delos*. *Pytho* was the older name of *Delphi*.
16. *Nempe*, "why—the fact is."

XLVI.

131. 1. *Esse quid*, "what is the meaning of."
2. *Sedent*, "lie smooth."
3. *Quam longa*, "so tedious;" literally, "how long it was!"
4. *Versati*, "tossed from side to side." *Dolent*, "ache."
5. *Tentarer*, "I was troubled."
6. *Subit*, "is it stealthily creeping on me?"
8. *Versat*, "tortures."
9. *Subitum*, "that has come thus unexpectedly upon me.
— *Luctando*, "by resisting." 10. *Bene*, "patiently."
13. *Usus aratri*, "the habit of ploughing."
14. *Prima*, "which they feel for the first time."
15. *Contunditur ora*, "has his mouth wounded."
16. *Facit ad*, "is fit for." 17. *Urget*, "distresses."
20. *Jura*, "authority." 22. *Laus*, "a creditable conquest."

132. 24. *Vitricus*, sc. Mars.
25. *Clamante triumphum*, "shouting Iö triumphe!"
26. *Movebis*, "shall guide."
31. *Mens bona*, "sound understanding."
32. *Castris*, "the arms." 33. *Blanditiæ*, "flattery."
37. *Mater*, "Venus."
40. *Ibis in—rotis*, "shall ride in the chariot;" properly, "the wheels."
42. *Parce—perdere*, "do not waste."
43. *Cognati*, "your kinsman." The Julian family pretended that they were descended from Æneas, the son of Venus.

XLVII.

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133. 1. *Decepti*, "you that have been caught by love."
— *Præcepta*, "lessons—lectures."
7. Telephus was a son of Hercules and Auge: he was wounded by Achilles. An oracle informed him, that the wound could only be cured by the same spear which had inflicted it.
8. *Pelias*, "cut from mount Pelion."
11. *Ad vestros—usus*, "to your advantage."
13. *Utile propositum*, "it is a wise plan."
15. *Vid. v.* 213. 17. *Vid. p.* 50. *v.* 39.
19. *Matrem*, sc. Medea, who killed her own children. *Dolor*, "revenge."
20. *Ulta est virum*, "punished her husband Jason."
21. *Tereus* was a king of Thrace; he fell in love with Philomela; and, for his cruelty to her, was turned into a hoopoo.
134. 23. *Tauri*, "the Minotaur." "*Vid. p.* 21. *v.* 101.
24. *Phædra* fell in love with her stepson Hippolytus.
28. *Nisus* was a king of Megara, who had a charmed lock of purple hair, on the possession of which the safety of his kingdom depended. Minos, king of Crete, attacked him, and besieged Megara. Scylla, his daughter, fell in love with Minos, and betrayed the city to him, by giving him her father's charmed lock, which she had cut off. *Vid. Judges, ch.* XVI. *vv.* 15—20.
29. *Curas*, "love."
30. *Recta—me duce*, "on a secure course, with me for your helmsman."
31. *Legendus erat*, "ought to have been studied."
33. *Assertor*, "protector—vindicator of freedom."
34. *Vindictæ*, "liberator." *Vindicta* was a rod, with which the Prætor struck a slave when he was manumitted.
— *Quisque favete.* Vid. *p.* 25. *v.* 46.
37. *Medenti*, "a physician." 38. *Cura*, "art." 39. *Motus*, "passion."
40. *Si piget*, "if you repent;" *i. e.* if it seems unlikely that your suit will be successful.
49. Lose no time in finding out what sort of person she is, for whom you feel love.
50. *Læsuro*, "if likely to gall." *Jugo*, "the yoke of love."
135. 52. *Mala*, "disease."
55. *Otia*, "idleness—want of occupation." *Periere*, "is good for nothing."

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135. 57. The plane-tree furnished an agreeable shade, under which the Romans enjoyed their wine.

59. *Finem quæris*, "you desire to put an end."

60. *Res age*, "employ yourself."

61. *Vindice*, "correction—restraint."

62. *Tempora quassa*, "your head reeling."

63. *Sine vulnere*, "without inflicting any apparent wound—invisibly."

65. *Sequi*, "to indulge."

67. *Tuearis*, "you may defend," by appearing in court in their favour.

68. Be a candidate for civic offices.

70. *Deliciæ*, "the luxurious idleness of love."

71. Vid. *p.* 84. *vv.* 33—36.

75. *Venus* was wounded by Diomed, the Ætolian, at the Trojan war.

76. *Amatori*, sc. Mars.

136. 79. *Alii*, "the rest of the Greeks.

— *Tardis;* because the war lasted 10 years.

81. *Vellet*, i. e. Ægisthus wished.

84. *Puer*, "Cupid."

85. *Colendi*, "agriculture."

97. *Inæquali*, "made of pipes of unequal length."

100. *Mater*, "the cow." 101. *Examina*, swarms of bees."

102. *Vimina*, "the hive." 104. *Levatur*, "is mitigated."

137. 107. *Alligat*, "binds up into haycocks."

108. *Raro pectine*, "with the rake that has many apertures;" *i. e.* few teeth.

110. *Rivos*, "channels" of water, to be brought into gardens where the soil is dry.

111. *Venerit insitio*, "suppose the time for grafting has come."

112. *Peregrinis*, "grafted—not its own."

113. *Hæc—voluptas*, "the amusement of agriculture."

114. *Exit*, "takes his flight." 116. *Sorore Phœbi*, "Diana."

117. *Pronum*, "swift;" properly, "that runs head first—headlong."

118. *Jugis*, "hills;" properly, "ranges, by which hills are successively united to each other."

119. *Formidine*, "methods of frightening them."

122. *Pingui*, "lazy—producing fatness." 124. *Præmia*, "game."

126. *Supremis—cibis*, "bait at the end of the hook."

128. *Furtim*, "without your own knowledge."

131. *Occurret*, "will occur to your memory."

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138. 136. *Sabbata.* Vid. *Acts of the Apostles*, ch. I. v. 12. The Gauls defeated the Romans at the river called Alia, A. C. 387, which, according to Livy, was eleven miles eastward from Rome, and flowed into the Tiber. It must have been a small stream: it cannot now be identified. The Romans observed the anniversary of the battle, as an unlucky day.

140. *Adhuc*, "up to this time." 142. *Valeas*, "you may be well."

143. *Succos*, "a draft." 144. *Mensa*, "food."

145. *Redimas*, "you may rescue from disease."

148. *Pretium*, "a value."

149. *Strictissima janua*, "the entrance is very narrow;" *i. e.* it is necessary to observe very strictly the rules, which I lay down as the first.

150. *Unus*. "the main—the only."

151. *Medias—curas*, "love in the middle of its career;" *i. e.* in its full power.

153. *Positos—furores*, "love laid aside;" *i. e.* assume the airs of a person not in love.

155. *Ne biberem*, "that I might avoid drinking," in a drinking party."

157. *Deceptum*, "caught in his own trap." 159. *Usu*, "habit."

160. *Sanum*, "free from love—heart-whole."

161. The *Porta Collina* was the northernmost of the old gates of Rome. Near it was a temple of Venus Erycina, consecrated A. C. 181. Eryx (now Mount *S. Julian*) was in Sicily, and famous for a temple of Venus.

139. 163. *Lethæus Amor*, "a statue of Cupid the Oblivious—or, that causes oblivion of love."

> 'Far off from these a slow and silent stream,
> 'Lethe, the river of Oblivion, rolls
> 'Her watery labyrinth, whereof who drinks
> 'Forthwith his former state and being forgets;
> 'Forgets both joy and grief, pleasure and pain.'
>
> *Paradise Lost*, II. 582.

— *Sanat*, "cures of love."

164. *Addit*, "throws." 167. *Verus*, "really."

171. Let every one who is in love think about his misfortunes: he will soon forget love.

172. *Deus*, "heaven."

173. Money-lenders met in the Forum, The Calends and Ides were the principal days for borrowing and repaying. The *Puteal* was a sacred enclosure in the Forum, raised by Libo. There were several Jani in the Forum.

174. *Mutua*, "borrowed."

175. *Durus*, "hard-hearted." *Ut*, "although."

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139. 176. *Habendus erit*, "must always be kept."
177. *Hic*, "another man." 180. *Usta*, "blasted—frost-bitten."
181. *In reditu*, "on its passage home."
182. *Damno—fœda*, "disfigured with wreck."
184. *Doloris*, "of anxiety." 185. *Tuam*, "your mistress Helen."
187. *Puerilis*, "of the boy Cupid." *Vid. v.* 167.
189. *Palinurus* was helmsman to Æneas.

140. 191. *Sola*, "solitary." 192. *Populo*, "a crowd." 196. *Ut ipsa*, "like herself."
201. *Vid. p.* 119. *v.* 3. 202. *Usus*, "advantage."
203. *Vid. p.* 41. *v.* 143. 204. *Certa*, "undoubted."
205. *Edono*, "Thracian." The *Trieterica*, [τρεῖς ἔτος] was a Bacchanalian festival, held every third year.
211. *Tenuis*, "narrow."
— *Longa—umbra*, "with the long shadows," projected by tall trees.
213. *Videris*, "look to it—beware."
214. She hung herself with her girdle.
217. *Sithŏni*, Gr. voc. "O Thracian girl."
218. Ovid supposes the Thracian woods to have scattered their leaves on the earth, in token of sorrow for the death of Phyllis.

141. 221. *Præstiterat juvenis*, "supposing a youth had performed."
223. *Recidit*, "yet he often falls back again" into love. *Ut*, "after."
224. *Condiderat*, "had put back" in his quiver.
225. *Facito*, "take care." *Contagia*, "contact."
231. *Manat*, "flows into others."
232. *In hoc*, "for this;" *i. e.* in producing this result.
233. *Aliquo cogente*, "by any one's authority."
235. *Phædrā*, Gr. Φαιδρᾶ.
— *Nepoti*, "Hippolytus," who was killed in consequence of his horses being frightened by a sea-monster, sent against him by his great-grandfather, Neptune.
237. *Gnossida*, "the Cretan" Pasiphae. *Vid. v.* 23.
239. *Hecale* was a poor old woman, who once entertained Theseus. *Irus* was a beggar of Ithaca. *Vid. p.* 46. *v.* 95.
241. *Non habet*, "has not the means."
244. *Dum*, "provided that" by your keeping away.
245. *Lotos*, "the pipe."
246. *Numeris*, "to the tune" which accompanies the dance.

142. 247. *Ficti*, "fictitious characters." *Saltantur*, "are represented in the dance."
249. *Teneros—poetas*, "love-poets."
252. Philetas was a poet of *Cos*:—
'Callimachi manes, et Coi sacra Philetæ.'
Propert. lib. III. I. 1.

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142. 253. *Meliorem*, "kinder—more acceptable to."
254. Anacreon was born at *Teos*.
256. *Cynthia* is the name of the lady so much celebrated by Propertius.
257. *Vid. p.* 96. *vv.* 51—54.

XLVIII.

1. *Gnossis*, "Ariadne."
2. *Brevis*, "the small" island. *Dia* was the older name of Naxos.
4. *Nuda pedem*, "barefooted." 5. *Vid. p.* 18. *v.* 21.
7. *Utrumque*, "both her tears and her cries."
8. *Turpior*, "less beautiful."

143. 10. *Mihi flet*, "will become of me?"
11. *Cymbala—tympana*, musical instruments played on by the Bacchanals.
13. *Excidit*, "fainted." *Rupit*, "left unfinished."
15. *Mimallonides*, "the Bacchanals." 16. *Dei*, "Bacchus."
18. *Pressas*, "which he grasped tightly." *Arte*, "cleverly."
20. *Malus*. Because, being drunk, he cannot keep his seat.
23. *Summum*, "on the upper part." 25. *Theseus*, "all thought of Theseus."
29. *Cura=custos*.
35. *Implicitam*, "embraced—caught up."
36. *Posse*, "to be able to accomplish,"
37. *Evie*, "O Bacchus,"—Εὔιε. *Evœ*, a shout in honour of Bacchus,—εὐοῖ.

XLIX.

144. 1. *Bene*, "fortunately." *Mutarat*, "had got in exchange."
— *Conjuge*, "Theseus."
2. *Legenda*, "to be followed." *Legere* properly means "to gather as you go;" hence, as in this passage, "to unwind a clue."
5. *Depexos*, "straight-haired."
8. *Regis*, "of the Indian king," whom he had vanquished.
10. *Incultis—comis*, "having her hair loose,—undressed," in token of grief,
14. Bacchus is equally perfidious.
16. *Causa*, "my case." *Relata*, "repeated—enacted over again."

Pag. ver.

144. 17. *Quæ*, "in the same course—had kept the same tenour;" *i.e.* that when she was first deserted by Theseus, she had been left to perish.

18. *Nulla*, "dead."

20. *Dedoluisse*, have made an end of my griefs."

22. *In lacrymas—meas*, "to wring tears from me—to my sorrow."

145. 24. "To disturb a marriage compact, so happily agreed upon."

28. You stand self-condemned."

29. *Tacitis*, "unheard."

31. *Celari Thesea*, "that your perfidy should be kept concealed from Theseus."

33. *Puto*, "I suppose, forsooth;" said ironically. Bacchus' mistress must have been of a swarthy complexion, being an Indian.

34. May a *dark* colour be the colour of my foes! For dark was an unlucky colour.

35. *Refert*, "does it matter." *Vitio*, "her defect;" *i. e.* her dark colour.

37. *Fidem præsta*, "preserve your honour—make good your plighted faith."

40. *Flammas*, "passion."

41. Semele, when pregnant with Bacchus, was consumed by the fire of his father Jupiter.

45. *Audibat jamdudum*, "had been listening for a long while, and was still listening."

L.

146. 1. *Thamyras* was an ancient Thracian bard.

— *Amœbeus*, an Athenian. Ἀμοιβέα, Gr. acc.

2. *Ignotæ*, "if it be unknown."

3. *Posuisset*, "had painted." *Ponere*, like τιθέναι, signifies "to describe, or represent" in any way, in verse, sculpture, or painting.

4. Venus was fabled to be sprung from the sea.

6. *Hoc votum*, "this for its object;" *viz.* fame.

7. 'No longer courted and caress'd,
'High plac'd in hall, a welcome guest,
'He pour'd to lord and lady gay!'
Introduction to the Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Vid. p. 167. *v.* 17.

8. *Chori*, "poets."

11. *Ennius* was born at Rudiæ in Calabria.

Pag. ver.

146. 12. 'Carus fuit Africano noster Ennius; itaque etiam in sepulcro Scipionum putatur esse constitutus e marmore.'
Cic. pro Archia.

— *Poni.* Vid. *v.* 3.

13. 'Doctarum hederæ præmia fontium.' *Hor.*

— *Jacent*, "are despised." *Operata*, "that labours for—in the service of."

14. *Inertis.* Vid. *p.* 164. *v.* 2.

LI.

147. 1. *Vid. p.* 25. *vv.* 33—36.

3. *Nurus*, sc. Helen. *Diverso—orbe*, Europe.

5. *Jurare in verba* means "to swear allegiance—to bind one's self by oath to obey, or follow."

6. *Dolor*, "the wrong."

7. *Turpe*, "it would have been infamous."

— *Hoc—tribuisset*, "he had consented to do such a thing, in obedience."

8. *Virum—dissimulatus erat*, "he had disguised his manhood." A Greek construction.

9. *Æacide.* Vid. *p.* 44. *v.* 35. *Munera*, "business."

10. *Alia—arte.* Minerva was the goddess of the loom, as well as of war.

12. Achilles killed *Hector.*

13. *Rejice*, "throw aside."

14. *Pelias.* Vid. *p.* 133. *v.* 8.

— *Ista—manu*, "by your hand."

LII.

148. 1. *Ut clausit*, "when he had shut up" in the labyrinth, which he contrived.

— *Matris*, "her mother Pasiphae."

2. *Vid. p.* 21. *v.* 101.

3. *Dixit*, "Dædalus said."

4. *Terra paterna*, i. e. Athens.

7. *Puero*, "my son Icarus." *Senis*, "of myself, an aged man."

10. *Non dabat*, "did not grant permission."

Pag. ver.

148. 11. *Sensit*, "Dædalus learnt."
15. *Cœlo*, "by the air."
17. *Affecto*, "wish—attempt."
18. *Ista*, sc. through the air.
19. *Detur iter*, "let a passage be granted to me."
20. *Novanda*, "to be altered." The laws under which he was born would be altered, if he was rendered capable of flying through the air.

149. 21. *Movent*, "excite."
23. *Remigium*, his wings, which he used as oars :—

'Volat ille per äera magnum
'Remigio alarum.' *Virg.*
πτεροῖς ἐρέσσει. *Eurip.*

24. *Leve*, "airy." 25. *Ima pars*, "the quill end."
30. *Ope*, "means." 31. *Non potuit*, "he could not block up" against us.
32. *Quem licet*, "through which we may make a way."
— *Inventis*, "invention."
33. *Vid. p.* 110. *v.* 48; and *p.* 61. *v.* 7.
— *Bootes* is a star near the Great Bear.
38. *Cera.* Vid. *v.* 25.
39. *Propiore freto*, "too near the sea;" literally, "the sea being too near."
42. *Qua*, "in the direction in which."
43. *Aptat*, "he fastens on." *Moveri*, "how to move himself."
44. *Aves*, "chickens—young." 45. *Inde*, "in the next place."
46. *Librat*, "poises—balances."

150. 50. *Hinc*, "from this hill."
51. *Respicit*, "keeps an eye on." 56. *Vid. p.* 100. *v.* 18.
57. *Lebynthos*, (now *Levita*,) *Calymne*, (now *Calamino*,) and *Astypalæa*, (now *Stampalia*,) are islands in the Ægean sea, off the coast of Caria,
60. *Altius*, "too high."
61. *Vincla.* Vid. *v.* 24.
— *Deo*, "the sun." θεός was used in this sense; as, πρὶν σκεδασθῆναι θεοῦ ἀκτῖνας. *Æsch.* "before the sun's rays were scattered abroad."
— *Propiore*, "being too near."
70. *Axe*, "part of the sky."
72. That part of the Ægean sea which is below the islands Icaria and Samos was called the *Icarian* sea.

LIII.

Pag. ver.

151. 1. *Hymettus* (now *Monte Matto)* was a mountain to the east of Athens: it was famous for the honey produced by the bees that haunted it.
4. *Ros maris*, "rosemary;" so called because it grows on rocks, on the sea-shore, or because the under part of its leaves has a mealy whiteness, like dried sea-foam, which was attributed to the action of the sea-water.
— *Lauri*, "the bay."
8. *Herba summa*, "the tops of the grass."
9. *Quies*, "resting place."
11. *Æstus* may mean "the heat" of the body, or of love; and *aura* may mean "a breeze," or a person.
13. *Conjugis*, "his wife Procris."
— *Male sedulus*, "a mischievous busy-body."
14. *Sonos*, "the words uttered by Cephalus."
15. *Accepit*, "she heard." 16. *Excidit*, "she swooned."
17. *Palluit*, we should say "she turned pale;" but *pallere* means "to be yellow;" which is the colour of a face that is naturally dark, when the blood leaves it.

152. 21. *Animus*, "her senses." *Vid. p.* 31. *v.* 29.
22. *Indignas*, "that did not merit such treatment."
24. *Vid. p.* 19. *v.* 47.
25. *Ut—perventum*, "when she had arrived."
27. *Vid. p.* 51. *v.* 64. *Male sana*, "frantic."
28. *Attoniti*, "bewildered." *Ardor*, "agitation."
31. *Deprendere*, "to detect Cephalus." 33. *Credere*, "to believe him faithless."
36. *Micante*, "beating quickly."
37. At midday the shadows cast by the sun are shortest.
38. *Spatio*, "distance off." 39. *Cyllenia proles*, "son of Mercury."
43. *Patuit*, "became apparent to her." 47. *Sonuisse*, "had rustled."

153. 52. *Hic locus*, "my heart." 53. *Ante diem*, "prematurely."
56. *Labor*, "I am dying."
60. *Excipitur*, "is caught."

LIV.

Pag. ver.

153. 2. *Numen habes*, "are worshipped."
3. *Diversa*, "lying in opposite directions."
5. *Testu*. Vid. *Isaiah*, ch. xxx. v. 14.
7. *Minuit*, "chops up." 9. *Irritat*, "feeds."

154. 12. *Incisos*, "cut up."
13. *Libantur singula*, "a libation is made from each."
14. *Favent*. Vid. *p*. 106. *v*.7.
20. *Litigiosus*, "a subject of dispute." 22. *Rura*, "lands."
23. Both the Argives and Lacedæmonians claimed the land of *Thyrea*. They agreed to settle the dispute by 300 men on either side fighting for the land. After all the 600 except three had been killed, the right to the land was left as undetermined as ever.
25. *Othryades* was the only Lacedæmonian left alive: he pretended to be dead, to avoid being killed by the two Argive survivors. Herodotus tells the story, *lib*. I. 82.
26. The result of Othryades' claiming the victory was, that the war between Argos and Lacedæmon was renewed.
27. *Quid*, "what happened?" *Fierent*, "was built." Tarquinius Priscus built the temple of Jupiter on the Capitol.
29. *Conventus*, "having been met with." A stone—an old *Terminus*—was found, and was not removed.
31. Sacrifices were always performed to *Terminus* in the open air.
36. *Terminus* had refused to make way for Jupiter: if therefore he gave way to man, he would pay more deference to man than to Jupiter. The Romans paid excessive reverence to *Terminus*, because they desired to secure the preservation of landed property by the most solemn sanctions of religion. Vid. *Deuteron*. ch. xxvii. *v*. 17.

LV.

155. 3. *Pinus*, "a ship." 4. *Sinum*, "its sail." 5. *Compendia*, "gain."
12. *Securis*, to their owners, "who felt no anxiety" about food.
14. *Duxerat*, "had fashioned—beaten out."
16. *Mare*, "the dangers of the sea."

LVI.

Pag. ver.

156. 1. *Protulit*, "invented." 3. *Nata*, "were introduced."
7. *Vitium*, "the fault—curse." 12. *Micante*, "trembling."
17. *Infra*, "in the infernal regions."
18. *Navita*, "the ferryman—Charon."
19. The phantoms of the dead were supposed to have the same appearance that their bodies bore when dead, or burnt on the funeral-pile.
21. *Prole parata*, "having reared a family."
22. *Occupat*, "comes upon."
157. 29. *Condidit*, "loves to store up."
30. *Testa paterna*, "the jar filled by the father."

LVII.

2. *Vid. p.* 58. *v.* 1.
3. *Feræ*, "savage life." *Agitata*, "passed." *Usus*, "inventions —arts."
10. Wool was not manufactured into cloth.

LVIII.

158. 2. *Frequenter*, "in a body."
7. *Ismarii—tyranni*, sc. Tereus.
10. *Itys.* "Vid. *p.* 124. *v.* 46.
14. *Stetit*, "continued."
15. *Phocæus.* Vid. *p.* 120. *v.* 7.
17. *Quid*, "what did it profit?"
19. *Ut datus es*, "after you had been given as a present."
20. *Nempe*, "why, this is the result."
21. *Hebetare*, "to throw into the shade."
159. 23. *Simulantior*, "more skilled in imitating."
25. *Invidia*, "by the envy of the gods."
27. *Vivunt*, "live long."
28. *Inde*, "for that reason," because they are quarrelsome.
— *Anus*, "aged."

Pag. ver.

159. 30. *Ora vacare*, "leave your mouth at leisure" *Ora* is dependent on *vacare*.

34. *Auctor*, "the foreteller."

37. *Imago*, "the mimic."

39. *Manibus*, namely, by those of death.

40. Worthless things live their full number of years. The image conveyed in *implentur numeris suis* is taken from an army, to which that term might be applied, when it had its full number of men.

41. *Phylacidæ*, "Protesilaus." Phylace was a town in Thessaly.

— *Thersites* was the most ugly, cowardly, and worthless of the Greeks who went to Troy.

42. *Cinis*, "reduced to ashes;" *i. e.* dead.

46. *Vid. p.* 9. *v.* 3.

160. 51. *Dubiis*, "may be given to uncertain story."

52. *Obscœnæ—aves*, "hateful—hideous—birds of ill omen."

53. *Late*, "at large."

55. *Ales Junonia*, "the peacock."

58. *Convertit*, "draws the attention of."

LIX.

6. *Temperat*, "regulates with economy."

7. *Comites*, "his companions the Muses."

— *Vitis repertor*, "Bacchus," who presided over certain departments of poetry."

8. *Hoc faciant*, "may command me."

10. *Purpureus*, "that covers the face with blushes."

161. 11. *Mille*, subaud *puellæ*.

— *Desultor* properly means, one who leaps or vaults from the back of one horse to another; and *desultor amoris* means "an inconstant lover," one who easily transfers his affections from one object to another.

12. *Si qua fides*, "if you will believe me;" properly, "if any credit can be given to my words."

14. *Contingat*, "may it be my good fortune."

18. *Quam*, sc. "Leda, whom."

— *Lusit*, "Jupiter deceived." 19. *Quæ*, sc. Europa.

LX.

Pag. ver.

161. 1. *Ite hinc*, "begone! I hate you." *Difficiles*, "unkind."
— *Tabellæ*, a thin flat piece of wood, on which a coat of wax was spread. Letters were written, or cut, on this by a *stylus*.
2. *Negaturis*, "destined to bring me a refusal."
4. *Corsican* and Sardinian honey was bitter.
6. That which is "bloody" is cruel.

162. 11. *Suspendia*, "a place and means for hanging."
15. *His*, "to a piece of wood, such as this?"
17. *Vadimonia garrula*, "tedious forms of legal recognisance."
18. *Cognitor*, "an attorney—advocate."

LXI.

1. *Et quisquam*, "and who in the world now."
2. *Teneru.n dotes*. Vid. *p*. 142. *v*. 249.
4. *Nihil*, "no money." 8. *Fores*, "the door of his mistress."

163. 9. *Nos scimus inertes*, "we inactive poets practise."
12. Vid. *p*. 146. *v*. 17. 13. *Merces*, "money—a bribe."
15. *In munera venit*, "came into gifts;" *i. e.* changed himself to gold.
16. *Ipsa*. "she willingly."
20. *Manibus admorat*, "the earth had pressed down—to Hades."
21. *Dabat*, "the earth furnished."
22. 'Et duræ quercus sudabunt roscida mella." *Virg.*
— Vid. *Sam. ch.* XIV. *v*. 26.
24. All land was held in common: there were no boundaries to separate one property from another.
25. *Vid. p*. 155. *v*. 3.
27. *Hominum Natura*, "human nature;" *i. e.* man.
29. *Quo tibi*, "to what purpose is it?—what advantage is it to you?"
30. "To put arms on hostile hands." The form of expression is a favourite one with Ovid:—

'Vinclaque sopitas addit in arcta manus.'
Fast. III. 306.

'Aut fera belligeras addere in arma manus.'
De Art. Amat. II. 672.

'Adde manus in vincla meas.'
Amor. I. VII. 1.

Pag. ver.

163. 33. *Qua*, "as far as." *Quirinus*. Vid. *p*. 72. *v*. 27.
34. *Liber*. Vid. *p*. 145. *v*. 46. *Alcides*. Vid. *p*. 3. *v*. 43.
— *Cæsar*, "Augustus." 36. *Inventas*, "procured."
164. 37. *Honores*, "public offices—magistracies."
38. *Inde*. "from the wealthy."
39. Popular elections were held either in the *Campus Martius* or the *Forum*.
41. *Nostros*, "of us poor men." 42. *Esse*, "to be the property of."

LXII.

2. *Inertis*, "lazy."
9. *Mæonides*. Vid. *p*. 94. *v*. 22. *Tenedos*. Vid. *p*. 32. *v*. 53.
11. *Ascræus*, "Hesiod," born at Ascra.
13. *Battiades*, "Callimachus."
165. 16. *Cum Sole*, "as long as the sun endures."
21. P. Terentius Varro wrote a poem, now lost, on the Argonautic expedition.
22. *Æsonio*. Vid. *p*. 9. *v*. 16.
25. *Tityrus*, &c. These are subjects of Virgil's poems.
29. *Gallus*. Vid. *p*. 95. *v*. 53. 31. *Cum*, "although."
34. 'Omnis arena Tagi quodque in mare volvitur aurum.'
Juven.
36. The *Castalian* spring rose between the two rocks which overhang Delphi: it was sacred to the Muses.
39. *In vivis*, "on the living."

LXIII.

166. 3. *Tua*, "Virgil's," who wrote the Æneid.
— *Laniarunt*, "have cut up."
7. *Nostra licentia*, "the licentiousness of my poetry."
8. "Examine—judge of—all poetry according to its own rules."
9. *Mæonio*, "Homeric." 10. *Deliciis*, "for love songs."
12. The general meaning of this verse is, that the subject of Comedy must be fetched from the circumstances and habits of daily life.
13. Iambic verse was originally employed satirically; hence Ovid compares it to a drawn sword.
14. If the last foot of an iambic verse is a spondee, it is said to halt—drag its foot—σκάζειν: hence it is called a *scazon* iambic.

Pag. ver.

166. 16. *Arbitrio—suo*, "as she likes."
18. *Cydippe.* Callimachus wrote a book of elegies with this title.
20. *Thaida—agat* "acts the part of Thais;" *i. e.* attributes to Andromache such conduct as would only befit Thaïs.
21. *Respondet*, "is equal to—is capable of—treating."
22. *Vicimus*, "I have gained my cause."

LXIV.

167. 1. Aurora was mother of *Memnon*, and Thetis the mother of *Achilles;* both, goddesses.
3. *Solve*, "tear."
4. *Ex vero*, "according to truth;" for the elegiac couplet was originally applied to sorrowful subjects. Horace says—
'Versibus impariter junctis querimonia primum,
'Post etiam inclusa est voti sententia compos?'
5. *Tui—operis*, "who wrote verses on the same subject that you do."
13. *Æneas* was son of Venus, and therefore brother of Cupid.
15. *Confusa*, "distressed." 16. *Juveni*, "Adonis."
21. *Pater—mater*, "Apollo – Calliope."
168. 23. *Ælinon—i. e. al* Αἶνον, the lamentation of Apollo over Linus. *Vid. Jerem. ch.* XXII. *v.* 18.
29. The Iliad and Æneid are referred to.
30. The verse alludes to Penelope's web: she undid by night all that she had woven by day.
32. *Sollicitor*, "I am induced."
33. *Moriere*, "yet you will die."
39. *Potuissent—urere*, "the flames might have burnt—were capable of burning."
40. *Sustinuere*, "dared—were cruel enough—to perpetrate."
41. *Mount Eryx* (now *S. Julio*) in Sicily was sacred to Venus.
42. *Continuisse*, "that Venus restrained."
43. *Phœacia tellus*, "Corcyra." Tibullus was taken ill there, but recovered sufficiently to be able to return home.
45. *Hinc*, "in consequence of this;" *i. e.* your return home.
169. 53. It appears that Gallus was suspected of having done some injury to Tibullus; but nothing certain is known of it.
54. Gallus was accused of having entered into a conspiracy against Augustus: he destroyed himself, to escape, what he probably thought, a condemnation that had been already resolved on.

LXV.

ng. ver.

69. 1. *Usibus*, "experience."
2. *Nomina magna*, "the great." Vid. *Acts of Apost. ch.* I. *v.* 15.
9. *In plano*, "on a place level with himself."
11. *Elpenor* was a companion of Ulysses: he fell from a height, and was killed.

70. 13. *Quid fuit ut*, "what was the reason that." *Vid. p.* 150. *v.* 59.
17. *Latuit*, "lives in retirement."
19. Dolon was the son of *Eumedes:* Hector promised him the horses of Achilles, if he would go as a spy to the Greek ships by night: he did so; but was killed by Ulysses and Diomed.
22. *Merops* was the husband of Clymene, the mother of Phaethon. *Vid. p.* 121. *v.* 11.

LXVI.

1. There were many Greek Colonies planted on the shores of the Black Sea. Tomi was a Colony from Miletus. τομή, "cutting."
6. *Vid. p.* 12. *v.* 111. 7. *Rate*, Vid. *p.* 9. *v.* 9. 9. *Vid. p.* 12. *v.* 109.

71. 11. *Quem*, sc. Æetes. *Speculator*, "a man on the look out."
13. *Minyæ.* Vid. *p.* 11. *v.* 65.
15. *Meritorum*, "her evil deserts." *Colchis*, "the Colchian woman Medea."
17. *Superest*, "still remains." 19. *Tenemur*, "we are caught."
20. *Fraude*, "contrivance."
23. *Vincimus*, "I have it!—I win the day!"
29. *Proponit*, "exposes to view."

LXVII.

[*From* TIBULLUS.]

Tibullus, suffering from alarming illness, addresses some friends, who had gone to enjoy the warm baths of Etrusia.

72. 2. Warm baths would, of course, not be wanted in the dog-days.

Pag. ver.

172. 3. "But now (in the spring, the water of Etruria seems) best, even to the sacred waters of Baiæ." Such seems to be the sense of this verse, which it is very difficult to construe. It seems odd that Tibullus should tell his friends that they did not want warm baths in the dog-days. Heyne thinks both the 2nd and 3rd verses spurious.

8. *Sacra*, "the mysteries of Ceres," which it was the height of wickedness to divulge.

18. This verse is taken from Ovid. *Vid. p.* 94. *v.* 6. It is not known in what year Tibullus was born; but it is certain that he was older than Ovid. This verse, therefore, could not have been written by Tibullus.

173. 22. *Sortiti—dei*, "of Pluto, who received in lot."

27. *Æstu*, "trouble of mind." 30. *Pellitur*, "is moved in swimming."

33. *Pecudes*, *i. e.* a sacrifice of them. The sacrifice was to be offered, to gain the recovery of Tibullus.

LXVIII.

1. *Deterior—ætas*, "declining age." 5. *Vid. p.* 47. *v.* 115.

174. 13. *Cessare*, "to lie fallow." 14. *Fructibus*, "crops."

16. *Cursibus*, "heats." 17. *Solvetur*, "will go to pieces."

LXIX.

2. *Iners*, "unemployed."

3. "Whilst you may, and you yet have true years."

— *Veri anni* means "the season of youth—the true, proper time for enjoyment." A person was said *edere annos*, "to make a public declaration of his age" before the Censor, when he desired to be enrolled as a Roman citizen.

175. 10. *Spina*, from this, which is now nothing but a bare "prickly branch."

13. *A virgine*, "even from your girlhood."

15. 'Crudeles divi! serpens novus exuit annos;
'Formæ non ullam fata dedere moram.'
Tibull.

16. *Jacta*, "being shed."

LXX.

Pag. ver.

176. 7. *Molire*, "attend to—cultivate."
10. 'Docte sermones utriusque linguæ.' (*i. e.* Greek and Latin.) *Hor.*
12. *Deas*, "Calypso." 15. *Casus*, "the story of the fall."
16. *Aliter*, "varying the narrative—in other words."
18. *Odrysii—ducis*, "Rhesus," whom Ulysses and Diomed slew in a night adventure."
23. *Vid. p.* 170. *v.* 19. 25. *Sithonii.* Vid. *p.* 140. *v.* 217.
27. *Plura pingebat*, "he was drawing more objects."
29. *Quas*, "the waves which." 30. *Nomina*, "things."
31. *Figuræ*, "beauty."

LXXI.

177. 1. *Marito*, "Tithonus." 2. *Axe*, "chariot." 3. *Vid. p.* 167. *v.* 1.
4. *Avis.* Birds, called Memnonides, were said to have sprung from the ashes of Memnon.
7. *Servat*, "observes."
15. *Consulto*, "the solicitor." *Diserto*, "the barrister."
20. *Mota*, "in their course."
178. 23. 'Eoasque acies et nigri Memnonis arma.' *Virg.*

LXXII.

1. *Dextera*, "clever." *Indulgentia*, "compliance with their whims."
6. *Chaonia*, "was an older name for Epirus, in which country was Dodona, famed for the Temple of Jupiter, where a black pigeon was the priestess.
7. *Obsequio*, "by humouring it."
8. *Experiere*, "make full trial of—exert to the utmost."
9. *Obsequio*, "by going with the stream."
13. *Nonacris* was a mountain in Arcadia.

LXXIII.

Pag. ver.

179. 4. *Trajecto*, "laid across the stream." *Cymba*, "a ferry-boat."
7. *Apposito*, "neighbouring."
10. To run incessantly day and night.
11. *Standum*, "I must stop."
13. Perseus was a son of *Danae*. 14. *Caput*, "the head of Medusa."
15. *Currum*, "the chariot of Triptolemus."
20. *Fine tuo*, "within your proper limits."
21. *Invidiæ non ferendæ*, "of intolerable unpopularity—every one will hate you."
180. 24. *Flumina*, e. g. the Alpheus, Achelous, &c.
26. *Vestra*, "of you rivers."
29. *Quid mecum—tibi*, "what have you to do with me?"
31. *Legitimum*, "regular—always running."
36. *Pigra*, "frozen."
43. *Meritis*, "your unkindness." *Non candide*, "muddy—turbid."
44. *Rapidi*. Vid. *p*. 107. *v*. 3.

LXXIV.

181. 9. *Nitimur in*, "we strain after." 10. *Imminet*, "pants—longs for."
13. *Vid. p*. 179. *v*. 11. 16. *Vid. p*. 46. *v*. 87.
18. *Cura*, "the anxiety of care bestowed on guarding any thing."
— *Vocat*, "invites."

LXXV.

182. 3. *Si passa fores*, "if you had let your hair alone."
— *Spatiosius*, "longer"
6. *Qualia—vela*, "as fine as are the threads of the silken robes which." *Colorati*, "tawny."
13. *Dociles*, "manageable." 14. *Doloris*, "pain." 15. *Acus*, "a pin for the hair."
16. The maid-servant had no trouble in dressing the hair, because it was smooth and easy to comb: she therefore was not punished for hurting her mistress.

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182. 17. Roman ladies appear to have treated their maids with great harshness; and Ovid mentions it as an extraordinary circumstance, that he never saw the lady, of whom he is speaking, seize her hair-pin, whilst dressing, and scratch her servant's arm with it.

21. *Neglecta*, "dans son négligé." 22. *Temere*, "carelessly—any how."

183. 25. *Ferro*, "the curling iron." 26. *Sinus*, "the curl."

33. *Contulerim*, "I would compare." *Dione*, "Venus," who was fabled to have sprung from the sea.

36. *Ponis*, "put down," because angry to see your hair so altered.

37. *Consuetis*, "which have been accustomed to see you so different."

40. *Hæmonia*. Vid. *p*. 30. *v*. 2.

42. The Romans believed that words spoken in malice had the power of doing mischief to other persons.

44. *Venena*, "dyes—washes for the hair."

45. The lady must wear a wig of *German* hair, having lost her own.

46. *Culta*, "adorned." 48. *Merce*, "article."

50. *Fuit—mei*, "really belonged to me."

184. 53. *Sustinet*, "she has the heart."

55. *Collige—mentem*, "recover your spirits."

56. *Nativa*, "your natural."

LXXVI.

1. *Valentes*, "strong—coarse." 3. *Conjux*, "if you were the wife."

4. *Tegumen*, "the shield." 5. *Ante*, "of old."

7. *Quæ—sunt*, "what it is." 8. *Vid. p*. 101. *v*. 7.

11. A Temple of Apollo and the Palace of the Cæsars stood on the Palatine hill.

16. *Diverso*, "in a distant part of the world." *Concha*, "the pearl."

18. Ovid here refers to the vast mound which Augustus raised along the coast of Baiæ, when he converted the Lucrine and Avernian lakes into a harbour, which he called 'Julius Portus.'

'An memorem portus, Lucrinoque addita claustra,
'Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus æquor;
'Julia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso,
'Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur æstus Avernis?'

Virg.

19. *Cultus*, "civilization—polished manners."

LXXVII.

Pag. ver.

185. 4. *Lupos*, "bits." *Vid. p.* 131. *v.* 15. 5. *Pœnorum*, "African."
8. *Bellua*, "the elephant." 10. *Grana*, the fruit."
12. *Tristi*, "sour."

186. 19. *Ut—careo*, "since I have been deprived of—banished from." The English idiom requires a past sense to be given to *careo*.
21. *Quæsita—est*, "has been obtained." 23. *Fugiunt*, "try to escape."
26. *Ut*, "although." 29. *Non minimum*, "not the least advantage."
33. *Integer*, "unwounded." 35. *Fert*, "resists—supports."

LXXVIII.

187. 3. *Tormenta*, "the application of torture."
5. *Vid. p.* 125. *v.* 7. 7. *Cum*, "although."
9. Apollo killed the sons, and Diana the daughters, of Niobe.
13. *Pœantius*, Philoctetes.
15. *Inclusus*, "suppressed."

LXXIX.

2. *Vid. p.* 9. *v.* 7. 3. *Vid. p.* 13. *v.* 119.

188. 7. *Socios*, "united." Corinna was married.
9. *Quid*, "to what purpose?" *Tibi*, "on your account."
10. *Egelidum*, "warm."
12. *Injusti*, "indiscriminately cruel"—that destroys both good and bad.
14. *Mora*, "attraction;" literally, "the delay—that which makes people stop."
16. *Cæca*, "dangerous—in which you cannot see."
19. 'Infames scopulos Acroceraunia.'
Hor.
23. *Fune soluto*, "having slipped the cable." *Vid. Acts of Apostles, ch.* XIII. *v.* 13.
29. 'Fratres Helenæ, lucida sidera.'
Hor.
— *Voces*, "you may invoke."
31. *Fovisse torum*, "to lie in bed."
32. *Increpuisse*, "to strike." 34. *Galatea* was a Nereid.

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189. 38. *Sinus*, "sails." 39. *Proclinet*, "may be driven forward."
41. A west wind would bring Corinna back to Italy.
45. *Excipiam*, "may I catch you."
46. *Vota*, "vowed—promised."
47. *Tori*, "a triclinium." 49. *Lyæo*, "wine." 50. *Ut*, "how."
51. *Iniquæ*, "dangerous—cruel."
54. *Votis blandiar*, "humour my wishes;" *i. e.* believe that to be true which I desire to be so.
55. *Vid. p.* 111. *v.* 71.

LXXX.

190. 6. *Hic*, "the former;" *ille*, "the latter;" but *hic* generally means "the latter," and *ille* "the former."
10. *Vespere*, "the west," where the sun sets.
13. *Texta*, "ribs." *Textum* properly means any thing "woven, or fastened together."
— *Pulsi*, "rattling."
17. *Rector*, "rider."
20. *Aurigam*, "the helmsman."
'Sic fatur lacrymans, *classique immittit habenas*.'
Virg.

LXXXI.

191. 2. *Utilitate*, "by calculating advantage."
3. *Quid expediat*, "what is expedient."
4. *Fides*, "constancy—sincerity."
8. *Gratis*, "for nothing—without any reward."
10. *Fructus*, "of advantage." *Petendus*, "regarded as worthy of being sought as a friend.

LXXXII.

2. *Blanda*, "that has a prevailing power."
192. 6. *Benigna*, "bounteous."
13. The *Phrygian* marble was called also *Synnadicum*, from the town *Synnada*, from the neighbourhood of which it was procured. It was beautiful and valuable.

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192. 14. *Tænarus* (now *Cape Matapan*) was a promontory at the southern extremity of the Peloponnesus. *Carystus* (now *Carysto*) was a town on the eastern coast of the island of Eubœa. The marble got from both these places was of a green colour, and highly valued.

15. Groves of considerable size were planted round many of the larger houses at Rome.

17. *Erythræo*, "Indian." *Concha*. Vid. *p*. 188. *v*. 13.

18. *Murice*. Vid. *p*. 107. *v*. 11. 20. *Falso*, "erroneously—foolishly."

22. *Tempora*, "circumstances—the conditions and accidents of life."

23. *Tecum, jucunda*, "which will be pleasant, if it be undergone in your company."

25. *Niveam*, "happy."

'Fulsere quondam *candidi* tibi *soles*.'

Catull.

28. *Non meus*, "unkind."

'Haud numine nostro;' ("under an evil destiny.") *Virg.*

29. *Amnis*, "the Pactolus."

31. *Cultu*, "condition.

193. 33. *Saturnia*, "Juno." 34. *Cypria*, "Venus."

35. *Tristes Sorores*, "those gloomy—inexorable—sisters:" their names were Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos.

[The No. of this verse is printed "30" in the Text, instead of "35."]

36. *Stamina*, "the threads of life." *Vid. p*. 9. *v*. 3.

37. *Amnes*, the four rivers of Hell. *Vid. Paradise Lost, book* II. *vv*. 575—586.

38. *Dives*, "powerful." *Orcus*, "Pluto."

LXXXIII.

1. The First of *March* was the festival of married men and women.

— *Tibi culta*, "is adorned in honour of you."

4. *Miranti*, "as you gaze on her."

5. *Exurere*, "to inflame with passion."

8. *Componit*, "fashions and adorns."

— *Furtim*, "imperceptibly—without exciting observation."

11. *Urit*, "she kindles love."

194. 17. *Metit*, "gathers."

18. *Arabia* was celebrated for the production of aromatic shrubs.

19. *Rubro*, "Indian." *Vid. p*. 192. *v*. 17.

LXXXIV.

Pag. ver.

194. 9. *Ille liquor*, sc. "wine." 10. *Nescia*, "untaught."
12. *Dissoluenda*, "to be set free from trouble."
'Solvite corda metu.' *Virg.*
14. *Pulsa*. Vid. *p*. 190. *v*. 13. Imprisoned felons were compelled to work in fetters.

195. 20. *Conscia—sacris*, "containing sacred vessels and articles." Bacchus and Osiris were often confounded; and in the processions of Bacchus chests were carried, containing instruments used in his worship.

LXXXV.

1. *Scelerata*, "allotted to the wicked for their punishment."
3. *Impexa—angues*, "having knotted"—literally, "uncombed—serpents."
5. *Cerberus* had snakes for hair.
6. *Stridet*, "hisses."
10. *Assiduas—aves*, "the vulture that never leaves him."
13. *Proles*, the 49 daughters of Danaus, who murdered their husbands.
14. *Cava*, "full of holes."

LXXXVI.

196. 2. *Vid. p*. 122. *v*. 7.
7. *Victus—feri*, "the food of uncivilized men."
— *Insita*, "was grafted;" *i. e.* men learnt how to graft.
10. *Securo*, "that drives away care."
11. *Sideris*, "the sun."
18. *Ornatos*, "which he had adorned with chaplets."
19, *seq*. These verses describe the origin of the drama.
— *Suffusus*, "having his face painted."
20. *Ab arte*, "by art." The preposition may be explained by regarding *ars* as an agent,—"art was his teacher." So again Tibullus says—
'Quem celer assidua versat *ab arte* puer.'

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196. 21. *Huic*, namely "to the husbandman." A goat was the original prize of the Dionysiac contests; but the word τραγῳδία, "the song of the goat," probably meant the song that was sung over the goat during the sacrifice that was made of him.

197. 25. *Curam exhibitura*, "destined to give trouble."

26. *Lucida*, "white."

27. *Pensa*. Vid. *p*. 20. *v*. 90.

LXXXVII.

1. *Num quid erit*, "will there be any reason."

2. *Demas*, "you deny." 7. *Fallat*, "disappoints."

8. *Vid. p*. 102. *vv*. 13—24.

198. 12. *Consulit*, "provides for the welfare of."

14. "Each one respectively favouring his own partizans, or allies." Every god favours his own worshippers, as every man favours his own friends.

LXXXVIII.

1. *Vid. p*. 94. *v*. 3. 3. *Sidere*, "heat."

4. Mæra, the dog of Icarius, was turned by Bacchus into the Dog-star.

— *Proterva*, "violently hot."

8. *Vid. p*. 88. *vv*. 12, 24.

11. *Meus ignis*, "the lady whom I love."

'Meus ignis Amyntas.' *Virg.*

— *Verbo*. Vid. *p*. 97. *v*. 89.

13. If Jupiter would exalt me to heaven, and place me in the midst of the constellation of the Gemini—his favoured sons.

15. *Solliciti*, "uneasy,"—even in death.

199. 19. *Premerem*, "I were to tread."

23. *Operosi vitibus*, "that require constant labour with their vines."

27. *Celebrare*, "to be dwelling in."

29. 'Omnes vero se Britanni vitro (*woad*) inficiunt, quod cæruleum 'efficit colorem, atque hoc horridiore sunt in pugna aspectu.'

Cæsar. Bell. Gall. v. 14.

30. *Saxa*, those of Caucasus.

36. *Quo visum est*, sc. *sibi*, "whithersoever they may think proper."

37. *Relicti*, "whom you have deserted."

40. *Admissas*, "let go at speed." *Jubas*=*equos*.

41. *Qua*, "on the road by which."

LXXXIX.

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200. 6. *Moveret*, "might begin."
7. *Ingenti—passu*, "with majestic stride."
8. 'Sometime let gorgeous tragedy
'In *sceptred pall* come sweeping by.'
Milton's Penseroso.
12. "Indolent poet of yourself for your argument;" *i. e.* you are a lover, and love is the subject of your poetry."
13. *Nequitiam*, "amours."
17. *Fabula*, "the subject of common talk."
19. *Tempus erat*, "it is high time."
20. *Cessatum satis est*, "you have trifled long enough."
21. *Materia*, "by the meanness of your subject."
201. 23. *Lusit*. Vid. *p.* 94. *v.* 1.
24. *Numeros—suos*, "such measures," *viz.* elegiac, "as became it."
26. *Spiritus iste*, "that genius of yours."
'Nam *spirat tragicum* satis.' *Hor.*
— *Implebit leges—meas*, "will fulfil all my conditions;" *i. e.* will exhibit all the qualities requisite for success in a tragic writer.

XC.

2. *Mœnia*, "Falisci." 3. *Festa*, "a festival." 5. *Moræ*, "the trouble."
17. *Dux*, "the ram."
18. *Dominæ*, "the queen of all things."
202. 20. Juno is said to have fled from Jupiter, before she was married to him; but the fable is obscurely told.
22. *Pretium*, "as his prize." 27. *Graio*. Vid. *v.* 31.
29. *Ore favent*, "observe a favourable silence."
32. *Halesus* was a son of Agamemnon.
34. *Mœnia*, "Falisci." *Felici*, "fortunate."
36. *Amica*, "propitious."

XCI.

1. *Mater*, "Venus."
2. "This is the last elegiac poem I mean to write." The image contained in the verse is taken from the race-course: the *metæ* were the posts, which marked the course out. It was a great point to run near *(radere)* these posts, without touching them.
'Metaque fervidis
'Evitata rotis.' *Hor.*

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203. 3. *Peligni.* Vid. *p.* 198. *v.* 1. 4. *Deliciæ.* Vid. *p.* 166. *v.* 10.
6. *Modo,* "but yesterday."
9. The Peligni took part with the Marsi and other Italian states, against Rome, in the Social war.
15. *Culte puer,* "graceful child—Cupid."
— *Amathusia,* "Venus," worshipped at Amathus, a town of Cyprus.
16. Decamp—leave me.
17. Bacchus was the god of tragedy. 18. *Vid. p.* 200. *vv.* 19—22.
19. *Genialis,* "joyous."

XCII.

1. *Germanice.* Vid. *p.* 99. *v.* 1.
2. *Illa,* "so complete."
4. *Suis opibus,* "which is all his wealth."
204. 8. "And such gratitude as that has done its utmost."
11. *Vid. p.* 201. *v.* 13.
12. *Inficit,* "stains with its blood."

'Illius aram
'Sæpe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus.'
Virg.

21. *Ferunt,* "bear without yielding to." *Scriptis,* "by poetry."
23. The war of the seven chiefs against Thebes was commemorated by several poets,—Æschylus, Euripides, Statius, &c.
25. *Fiunt,* "are made so." 26. *Canentis,* "of a poet."
27. *Mole,* "confused mass." 30. *Vindicis,* sc. "Jupiter."
32. *Œchalia.* Vid. *p.* 2. *v.* 1.
205. 33. *Avum,* sc. "Augustus."
36. *Serviet,* "shall be devoted to the honour."
38. *Res—ista,* "poetry." 39. *Nomen,* "that of Cæsar."
43. *Numeris—coerces,* "you enclose in measures."
45. *Segnis,* "unskilful."
46. *Nervus uterque, i. e.* the string of the bow, and the harp.
47. *Docti,* "of the poet."
48. *Mista est,* "is combined." *Jove,* "the divine power of command." *Musa,* "poetic faculty."

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